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## RUDE PRAVO VIEWS WARSAW PACT'S ROLE, AIMS

AU220825 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "A Reliable, Firm Union"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact is a reliable and firm shield of socialism. Since its beginning in 1955, the pact has always operated as a military-political alliance of sovereign socialist states with equal rights, which are striving to build a new, socialist society and pursuing a foreign policy whose most important aim is to preserve and consolidate peace. It is an alliance of an exclusively defensive nature, an alliance that is not directed against anyone, but which serves as an important instrument for developing and strengthening the unity and all-round cooperation of the fraternal countries.

The Warsaw Pact countries are striving to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, to strengthen European and world security, and to halt the dangerously accelerating armament spiral. During its more than 30 years of existence, the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee has formulated a whole series of significant disarmament initiatives. Of great significance were the incentives that resulted in the CSCE, held in Helsinki in 1975, and also the systematic effort to achieve military detente and to extend it to the political sphere.

In the Warsaw Pact's efforts for international detente, a special place is held by last year's session of the Political Consultative Committee, which took place in Budapest in June. The session adopted a most significant document, the Appeal of Warsaw Pact Member States to NATO Member States and to European Countries. The appeal contained weighty proposals on the reduction of conventional armaments and military forces in Europe. It formulated an urgent task: to reduce the numerical strength of military forces and to diminish the arsenals of conventional armaments. That was a comprehensive and specific plan for military detente, which followed up the proposals submitted at the SED Congress of 1986 by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, as well as the Soviet program of 15 January 1986, aimed at a world without nuclear arms.

The Budapest Appeal proceeded from the idea that a reduction of the number of divisions and conventional arms is particularly important in Europe, where two large groupings of forces are facing each other -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO. These groupings have the most modern arms, thousands of tanks, airplanes, missiles, guns, and mortars. Were one to succeed in reducing the enormous concentration of forces and armaments, it would have far-reaching and beneficial consequences for the entire political atmosphere both on the European Continent and also on a worldwide scale.

The program for armament reduction contained in the Budapest Appeal is both comprehensive and specific. It concerns the entire European Continent from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Appeal proposed a marked reduction in the numerical strength of troops and weapons simultaneously, both among the ground forces and in the air force. It encompassed both nuclear armament and missiles with a range of up to 1,000 km. It also contained specific proposals on the mechanism of armament reduction. In the first stage, which should last 1-2 years, the Warsaw Pact and NATO would reduce the troop strengths by 100,000-150,000 men. After that the reduction would continue, and by the beginning of the nineties there would be up to 500,000 fewer troops on both sides. Thus Europe would have 1 million fewer troops, which would represent a substantial step toward military detente.

The Budapest Appeal assumed that the reduction of armed forces and armaments would be a mutual and balanced process which would fully respect the interests of all involved states, a process in the course of which the balance of forces would be maintained -- understandably, on a lower level.

The peace proposals which emerged from Budapest represented a significant opportunity for Europe, for the whole world. The hope given by Budapest was even more enhanced by the results of the Stockholm conference. However, even during the few months since the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee it has became obvious that the NATO states are averse to a reduction of troop and armament strengths, and do not want military detente. This became absolutely clear both during the Vienna negotiations on troop and armament reduction, and also at other negotiations forums.

In the course of the year that has passed since the Budapest Appeal, the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states, including the CSSR, submitted a number of other significant and remarkable disarmament proposals. Opportunities were also provided by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik; but all these opportunities were blocked by the stands taken by the U.S. Government and the governments of a number of NATO member states. In April 1987 Mikhail Gorbachev proposed, in Prague and in Moscow, the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe and also the elimination of operational-tactical missiles. So far no great progress has been achieved, which would justify hopes for a speedy conclusion of appropriate agreements. The peace steps of the Warsaw Pact member states are encountering resistance from imperialism's militarist forces. Washington continues to be obsessed by the idea of acquiring military supremacy over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. Such are the realities of the times.

Certain categorical imperatives follow from these realities for the Warsaw Pact states. We will continue consistently striving to achieve agreements that would lead to international detente. We will make use of every possibility for dialogue; we will proceed flexibly and systematically in all bilateral and multilateral forums negotiating such a vital issue as armament reduction and disarmament.

The countries of the socialist community are not striving to acquire military supremacy; but they will not allow a violation of the military-strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. They will ensure all the necessary measures, so that the future of socialism continues to be firmly guaranteed.

The CSSR is a firm link of the socialist community, a firm component of the Warsaw Pact. We regard this defense coalition as a significant instrument for reliably defending socialism. That is why we will do everything in our power to deepen yet further its positive influence on the improvement of the international situation.

A significant place will also be held in these efforts by the coming session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee; its agenda will include the urgent issues of armament reduction, European security, and the consolidation of peace.

## ZHIVKOV CONDOLENCES TO PRC ON FOREST FIRES

AU251805 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 87

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. The telegram expresses most sincere condolences with regard to the fire in Heilongjiang Province that has caused immense material damage and loss of many human lives.

Profound condolences are sent to the families and relatives of the dead and injured.

## ZHIVKOV ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET REFORM

LD261334 Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA) — A few days before his official visit to the FRG on 2 June Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian state and party leader, demonstratively announced his agreement with Mikhail Gorbachev's reform course in the Soviet Union. In an interview with the daily paper DIE WELT (Wednesday edition), Zhivkov also emphasized at the same time the "inalienable right and the indispensable duty" of every single communist party "to pursue its own strategy of restructuring" taking into account the concrete conditions under which it has to work. Merely copying reforms is not possible.

Zhivkov, who has been propagating a strategy of reform in Bulgaria for several years, spoke of "enthusiastic political, ideological, and moral support" for Gorbachev by the party and state leadership in Sofia. But he was at pains to point out that harmonizing the reform efforts in both countries had to be characterized by a "reciprocal influence" and not by a "one-way system."

Zhivkov spoke against presenting these things as if "Bulgaria and the other socialist states are conforming with events in the Soviet Union." In the Soviet Union "revolutinary change" is taking place under Gorbachev. The CPSU general secretary will be "successful." Zhivkov said: "Things are being guided in a new direction. The world will profit from this and will regain the strength to deal with its key problems on a global level. The world now is united and linked in its fate. There are no longer any oases in this world." Extracts from the interview were made available to DPA in advance.

## AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER WAKIL ARRIVES 22 MAY

AU220959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Abdol Wakil, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, arrived in our country today on an official visit at the invitation of Comrade Petur Mladenov.

The guest was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Speaking to representatives of our mass media, Abdol Wakil stated that he is expecting fruitful results from his visit for the benefit of the further development of bilateral relations and of useful cooperation between the two countries.

He pointed out that he highly appreciates the friendly relations with Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people's sincere feelings for the people of Afghanistan, for the cause of the April revolution, and for the present policy of national reconciliation.

### Mladenov, Wakil Conduct Talks

AU222023 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- Official talks were held between Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr Abdol Wakil, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of foreign affairs, who arrived here on an official visit today.

Mr Abdol Wakil dwelled in detail on the development of events in Afghanistan after the victory of the April Revolution of 1978. He said that his country's main task now is the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation, which is the sole guarantee for the free and independent development of the country.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that the policy of national reconciliation is far-sighted and is the only correct one in view of the current situation around Afghanistan. He spoke in support of the finding of a solution to the issue and greeted the flexible and constructive policy of Afghanistan at the negotiations with Pakistan in Geneva.

The two ministers examined the bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction that these relations are sincere and friendly and are based on mutual respect and complete understanding. Emphasizing that what has been achieved so far can serve as a good basis for further development, the two foreign ministers noted the need for the broadening of the cooperation in the political, trade, economic and other fields.

The relations between the socio-political and mass organizations, media, scientific and cultural institutes will continue to develop and enrich. Primary importance in the development of the relations will continue to have the contacts between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The two ministers expressed concern over the continuing arms race, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons. Concern was also expressed over the plans for militarization of space.

Stressing the primary importance of the struggle for averting nuclear war, for preservation of peace, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Abdol Wakil emphasised the necessity of actions and constructive measures for curbing of armaments and for averting the danger of nuclear destruction. Reykjavik has shown the real possibility for achievement of an agreement on nuclear disarmament, stressed the two sides.

Bulgaria and Afghanistan greet the proposals of the Soviet Union for a step-by-step elimination of nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, as well as the initiatives for liquidation of the medium- and short-range missiles in Europe. These proposals are a concrete expression of new political thinking.

The chief diplomats of the two countries stood for elimination of the hotbeds of tension in the different regions of the world, for settlement of the disputable issues through negotiations.

The two sides stressed the significance of the Soviet initiatives for stabilization of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. They expressed support for the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security and cooperation, as well as Mongolia's initiative for signing of a treaty for non-use of force in Asia and the Pacific. They expressed their solidarity with the efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful uniting of the country.

Bulgaria and Afghanistan condemned the aggressive actions of Israel in the Middle East and stood for convening of an international conference which should lead to overcoming the crisis in the region, to a just solution of the problems for all sides concerned.

The two foreign ministers stressed the need of unity of action between the socialist countries, the developing countries and the national liberation movements, between all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and social progress.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Abdol Wakil supported the idea of the USSR for a comprehensive system for international security and reaffirmed their desire to continue to cooperate for the establishing of a climate of trust and understanding between the peoples. The two ministers recognize the importance of the non-aligned countries' movement in the struggle for disarmament and security, for restructuring of international economic relations on a just basis.

Mr Abdol Wakil assessed highly Bulgaria's peace-loving policy and greeted her efforts for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, into a region of peace, good-neighbour relations and cooperation.

A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for the 1987-1989 period and a protocol on cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries were signed after the talks.

The first document envisages Bulgaria offering 50 scholarships a year for Afghan students and the offering grants for post-graduate studies in Bulgaria to Afghan specialists. The cooperation in the field of education, translations, music, architecture, media and musuems will be broadened.

The second document will contribute to regulating the consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs on matters of bilateral cooperation and the international situation. Closer contacts will be established between the diplomatic and consular representations and the offices with the international organizations.

## POPE RECEIVES BULGARIAN CULTURAL DAY DELEGATION

AU231716 Sofia BTA in English 1237 GMT 23 May 87

["Work of Historic Importance" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, May 23 (BTA corr.) -- Yesterday the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul II received an official Bulgarian delegation for the celebrations on the occasion of the Day of Slavonic Writing and Bulgarian Education and Culture, led by Prof. Dr. Lyubomir Pavlov, first deputy chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers. The delegation includes outstanding figures in the field of culture science and art, Metropolitan Kalinik of Vratsa and other representatives of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and Catholic clergymen.

On behalf of the Bulgarian state leadership and of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation greeted Pope John Paul II and wished him health and success in his work. We are grateful for the high assessment given by the Holy Altar to the apostolic work of the Cyril and Methodius brothers and to the historic role of Bulgaria for the spreading and flourishing of their work, Mr. Lyubomir Pavlov pointed out. He spoke of Bulgaria's efforts for establishing a new world of friendship and harmony among the peoples and stressed the efforts of the Vatican for preserving world peace and for the prosperity of humanity.

In answer to the greeting Pope John Paull II praised the historic work of Cyril and Methodius and stressed their contribution to the cultural development of Europe. He wished the Bulgarian people a happy future.

## DAILY REPORTS 'NO GROUNDS' FOR RADIATION WORRY

AU201701 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 87 p 2

["The Radiation Situation in Bulgaria. There Are No Grounds for Worry."]

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA) -- During the last month the subject of radiation has once again aroused increased interest among the Bulgarian public. The letters received by the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency [BTA] provide evidence of this. They contain questions about the radiation situation in Bulgaria and about the measures being adopted to protect the population. There are numerous enquiries as to whether there is any risk in consuming one type of food product or another. Natural alarm and concern are also expressed about the health of the younger generation.

In order to respond to the justified public interest, BTA reporters sought information and informed views from the Permanent Government Commission for Combating Natural Disasters and Major Industrial Accidents, the Ministry of Public Health, the Committee for the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, specialized laboratories of the Agricultural Academy and the Institute of Radiography and Radiobiology, the State Health Inspectorate, the State Veterinary Health Inspectorate, and other institutes.

We present answers to the most frequently asked questions.

Question: Is there a high level of radiation in Bulgaria?

Answer: At the end of July 1986, when the chief contaminant -- Iodine-131 -- had decayed, the gamma-background radiation in the country returned to its natural limits, namely, 0.02-0.03 millroentgen per hour. From that time until now radiation contamination has been determined by the slowly decaying isotopes caesium-134, caesium-137, and strontium-90, which have entered feed crops, and through them certain food products of animal origin. Studies completed by specialized laboratories show that for the country as a whole the contamination level is far below the norms permitted in Bulgaria.

Only in isolated batches of sheep's milk and lamb meat produced by certain districts in southern Bulgaria has contamination been discovered around the levels of the specified norms or in excess of them. However, these products have not been released into the trading network. There are, therfore, no grounds for alarm.

Question: What are the radiation norms for food products in Bulgaria as compared to those in other countries?

Answer: The Bulgarian norms for permitted levels of radioactive contamination of food products are considerably lower than those in other countries, such as in the Common Market. Last year the population's exposure to radioactivity was approximately half the allowable dosage rate.

A comparison of the norms adopted for this year in the Common Market and in Bulgaria shows that the Bulgarian norms are from 2 to 5 times lower, which means that they are much more stringent. Furthermore, Bulgaria enforces a special norm for children's food.

Question: What measures are being taken to protect the population against radiation?

Answer: The main measure, which was adopted as far back as May of last year, was the organization of comprehensive radiation monitoring. Milk, meat, cereal foods, fruit, and vegetables are checked to prevent releasing onto the market products contaminated by radiation in excess of the specified norms. Permanent radiation monitoring of the production of children's foods has also been organized.

All the actions being undertaken have a single aim, namely, to reduce the population's annual internal exposure to radioactivity to the minimum possible.

It should be known that following the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station three authoritative organizations -- namely, the IAEA, FAO, and WHO -- defined the permissible radiation dose for man. During the first year following the accident the limit was 5 millisieverts, and during the second year about 1 millisievert. The measures adopted and put into practice in Bulgaria guarantee that this dose will not be exceeded.

Question: Is it true that export food products returned to Bulgaria because of radioactive contamination are being sold to the population?

Answer: From last year until the present only a few batches have been returned, and these have not been released onto the market. Irrespective of their origins, food products with radioactive contaimination in excess of the norms adopted by Bulgaria are not allowed onto the trading market. For this reason the sale of over 300 tonnes of sheep's cheese produced last year was prohibited.

Question: Is it true that large quantities of fresh vegetables have been withdrawn from Sofia's cooperative markets due to their radioactive contamination?

Answer: The latest gamma-spectrometry analyses of fresh vegetables show that the content of caesium nucleides in fresh vegetables is between 3 and 25 times below the [illegible]mitted level, while in spinach, garlic, and nettles it is zero.

The staff of the Sofia City People's Council have assured us that no vegetables have been removed from the capital's cooperative markets, because no such measure was necessary. Minimal quantities have been taken in order to check the contents of nitrates and pesticides, because certain farmers are improperly using artificial fertilizers and plant protection agents, which in large amounts are harmful to the health of the population.

Question: Why has there recently been a lot of talk about certain food products being radioactive?

Answer: There are a number of reasons. One is that certain individuals, who have even carried out their own checks on food products at home, have allegedly established "high radiation" in some of them. These are irresponsible fairy tails, since the measurement of radionucleide contamination is impossible under home conditions. Such measurements are carried out using complex apparatus and are only within the capabilities of specialized laboratories.

Certain specialists and laboratories, having viewed individual results from completed analyses, made unnecessary recommendations to various government departments. Being uninformed about the overall radiation situation and the measures taken in the country, they have become conductors for excess tension.

The journal POGLED has also made such a "contribution" by publishing recommendations not only from specialists, but even from readers. In practice, there is no reason to carry out advice of this type that is being published.

Removal of bones from meat is unnecessary, since studies made by special laboratories show that strontium-90 contamination is several times below the level recommended by FAO. Studies carried out by the Agricultural Academy show that steeping contaminated products in water reduces the radionucleide content. This, however, does not signify that the situation in Bulgaria requires such treatment to be carried out. Products on sale in the trading network are not contaminated in excess of the established norms.

We should point out that contamination in Bulgaria has not been great, and the measures taken have been extremely vigorous and have prevented any risk whatsoever to the people. Here it is appropriate to recall the words of Dr Hans Blix, director general of the IAFA: "It will be reasonable to draw the conclusion that the consequences of the Chernobyl accident to the health of people living outside the USSR are so insignificant that they cannot be assessed, or indeed be determined at all."

## BRIEFS

CHINESE OPERA VISITS -- Sofia, May 11 (BTA) -- Following its tours of the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia, the Chinese National Opera Company arrived in Bulgaria. It will appear in guest performances on the stage of the Sofia National Opera House, as well as in the cities of Stara Zagora, Kazanluk and Burgas. The last time a Chinese opera company toured Bulgaria was more than 15 years ago. Now opera lovers in this country will be able to see a cast comprising performers of four different schools. Their repertoire is built on the basis of several national opera styles, some of them with long-standing traditions. The performances are interesting not only for the colourful costumes and ornaments, but also for the masterful make-up and marked expressiveness. The Chinese opera tour comes as further evidence of the activation of Bulgaro-Chinese cultural ties. Representatives of China take part in the "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly and in the Sofia writers' meetings. The Bulgarian public get familiar with the rich cultural heritage and the quests of Chinese artists from a number of exhibitions, books and films. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 11 May 87 AU]

NEW DESIGN ASSOCIATION -- The constituent meeting of a new association named "Design Matters," took place in Sofia yesterday. Architect Minko Minkov, chairman of the association, told a BTA reporter that the main task of the association is to transform the design product into a commodity. This will be the most efficient method of meeting the needs of the construction sector for the transfer of technical progress in this area and for reducing building schedules and the costs of the final product, that is, of buildings and equipment. This will be achieved by uniting the efforts of 114 design organizations that will be members of the new economic association. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 87 p 6 AU]

## SFRY'S MIKULIC PAYS 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT

### Greeted by Strougal

LD260903 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] FEC President Branko Mikulic arrived in Prague today. His 2-day official friendly visit to the CSSR is taking place at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. The Yugoslav premier's special plane landed at the festively decorated airport at Prague Ruzyne shortly before 0900.

The guest from Yugoslavia was greeted at the airport by an honorary military unit of the Prague garrison which lined up, in honor of the Yugoslav president, with a combat banner.

FEC President Branko Mikulic was cordially welcomed by Lubomir Strougal. The Young Pioneers of Prague then presented a bouquet of red flowers to the Yugoslav guest. Branko Mikulic received a report by the commander of the honorary military unit and, following the Yugoslav and the Czechoslovak national anthems, he and Lubomir Strougal carried out an inspection of the unit.

The Yugoslav premier and members of his entourage were also greeted by Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy federal premier; federal deputy premiers Ladislav Gerle, Pavol Hrivnak, Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, Miroslav Toman; and by other representatives.

### Talks Open 26 May

LD261421 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and FEC President Branko Mikulic opened at Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

In the beginning the two representatives pointed to the deep, traditional friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia; the high standards of multilateral political, economic, and cultural relations; and the bilateral efforts at purposeful and dynamic deepening and enrichment of this fruitful cooperation. They briefed each other in detail on the political and economic situation in their countries, as well as on the intentions for the coming years. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal briefed his guest on the implementation of the tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress in fulfilment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the work on the long-term economic and social perspective of Czechoslovakia. He also stressed the main tasks connected with the effort at intensification and restructuring of the Czechoslovak economy, of the economic mechanism, and the democratization of social life.

FEC President Branko Mikulic, developed in his speech, above all, the steps and measures adopted for the implementation of the guidelines of the 13th LCY Congress, for implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization, and for creating conditions for further all-round development of the country. Great attention was paid by the two premiers to the further development of cooperation between the two countries, above all in the economic sphere.

They stressed that further progress in this field must consist primarily of a faster transition toward higher forms of cooperation, better production cooperation and specialization and the establishment of direct contacts between economic organizations, joint enterprises, and bolder cooperation in third markets and in science and technology. There also are possibilities for the further expansion of cooperation in health care, education, culture, tourism, and the exchange of information. During the talks, Lubomir Strougal and Branko Mikulic also discussed the broader sphere of questions connected with implementing the Soviet peace initiatives, the mitigation of international tension, disarmament, and setting up conditions for friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the world.

Taking part in the talks on the Czechoslovak side were Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Jan Husak, Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia. Present on the Yugoslav side were Mito Pejovski, member of the FEC; Budimir Loncar, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dusan Rodic, Yugoslav ambassador in Prague; and other officials.

## Husak Discusses Bilateral Ties

LD261818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council (FEC) of the SFRY, who arrived by air on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, in Prague Castle today. Also present was Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

In a cordial and friendly talk, they assessed the possibilities for further developing mutual relations, and exchanged views on topical issues of the current international situation.

Gustav Husak and Branko Mikulic highly commended the present level of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations which are developing in the spirit of the conclusions adopted at the highest level in 1984 in Prague. They stressed both sides' wishes and will to continue to strengthen and develop contacts in all spheres, and continue their efforts to further strengthen mutually-beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation based on the possibilities of both countries.

Going on to exchange views on some topical questions of the international situation, both statesmen stressed the need to intensify the efforts of all peace-loving forces and countries to improve international relations, restore an atmosphere of trust, stop the arms race and achieve specific results in disarmament. They noted that the conclusion of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on eradicating medium-range missiles from Europe would be a significant step in this direction.

Gustav Husak and Branko Mikulic reaffirmed their determination to continue to make an active contribution to the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war, reduce international tension, and attain world peace.

## Economic Prospects Noted

LD270119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2133 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Prague, 26 May (TANJUG) -- After the talks with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, who arrived today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, was received in Prague this afternoon by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. During a 1-hour cordial meeting possibilities were assessed for the further development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and views exchanged on the topical international issues.

Husak and Mikulic highly assessed relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and stressed a desire for the expansion and promotion of mutual cooperation, especially economic cooperation. Both sides noted that the prospects of economic cooperation were to be found in its higher forms.

In the exchange of views on the international situation, emphasis was placed on the importance of efforts on the part of all peace-loving forces for improving the international climate. In this connection Gustav Husak positively assessed the activity of the Nonaligned Movement aimed at the struggle for peace and the resolution of international problems, economic ones in particular, as well as Yugoslavia's role in this.

Also present during the talks with Gustav Husak were Premier Strougal, Dusan Rodic, Yugoslav ambassador to the CSSR, and Jan Husak, ambassador of the CSSR to Yugoslavia.

As far as the talks between Mikulic and Strougal are concerned, it was noted that the development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations benefited from the well-established political dialogues between the two countries' representatives at all levels.

The two premiers talked for more than 3 hours today, devoting special attention to the possibilities of promoting the two countries' economic contacts. The scheduled visit of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which will take place in the course of this year according to the well-informed sources, was greeted as yet another impetus to the development of mutual relations.

The circles of the two delegations have reaffirmed that during the talks satisfaction was expressed at the development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and both sides assessed new possibilities for bilateral cooperation, particularly in economic matters. The need to establish in a more enterprising fashion higher forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and specialization in production, joint investments, and joint performance on the world markets, while carrying on with the traditional exchange of commodities and services, was also noted.

Special attention was devoted to long-term economic projects as factors contributing to the stability of cooperation. The two sides concluded that such agreements should be extended in the fields of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and that other agreements should be encouraged that are in the interest of economic organizations.

In the process of economic integration, the two countries will consider a series of complementary activities and comparative advantages evident in various spheres of production and in some services. About 50 proposals are presently being examined for cooperation in machine building, electronics, production of agricultural machines and equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, and other fields. The talks pointed out the important role of major economic organizations in the develoment of such cooperation.

Both sides also showed interest in a greater volume of cooperation in services, particularly tourism, transport, and civil engineering. The two premiers agreed on the need for more favorable solutions regarding ways of payment for these services, as the stability and long-term duration of cooperation in this field depended on this.

In connection with the international situation, Strougal and Mikulic positively assessed the improvement of prospects for concluding agreements on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

The Vienna CSCE meeting, it was said, gave a fresh impetus to global detente. According to the joint assessment on this process, all the CSCE members play an important role. From this point of view the premiers welcomed the activity of European nonaligned and neutral countries. They also stressed that the Mediterranean was an important area of cooperation, indivisible from cooperation among the European countries in general. Emphasis was also laid on the need to resolve the problems of bilateral and global debt.

## Strougal Speaks at Dinner

LD261857 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 26 May 87

["Parts of Czechoslovak Premier's Address at Dinner" -- CTK headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Prague May 26 (CTK) -- "I am glad to say that Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia contribute with their part towards reviving the process of detente, maintaining peace and deepening security, and towards disarmament", Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said here tonight.

In his address at a dinner he gave for his visiting Yugoslav colleague Branko Mikulic, Lubomir Strougal said the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the whole socialist society in this country try to help strengthen the authority and influence of the entire socialist system and stand honestly up to peaceful competition with the capitalist world.

We are carrying out our peaceful creative plans in complicated international conditions. Together with our allies we are exerting great efforts to maintain peace, to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe, to strengthen confidence between states with different social systems, said Lubomir Strougal.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia is interested in a successful course and outcome of the Vienna follow-up meeting and the second part of the Stockholm conference. Czechoslovakia also supports the convening of a meeting of the foreign ministers of all countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with the aim to reach agreement on talks about radical cuts in tactical nuclear weapons, conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe.

In the framework of the concept of regional measures, Czechoslovakia supports proposals for establishing nuclear- and chemical-free zones in the Balkans, central and northern Europe, as well as the idea of turning the Mediterranean into a zone of lasting peace, good-neighbor relations and cooperation and the proposal to convene an appropriate international conference. "I had useful talks in this respect during my recent visit to Cyprus", Lubomir Strougal said.

He highly appreciated Yugoslavia's contribution towards maintaining peace and strengthening security in Europe, and in particular the positive part it plays among the developing countries, its contribution to the Nonaligned Movement and its serious statements in the North-South dialogue.

## Mikulic Dinner Address

LD261912 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 26 May 87

["Main Points From Yugoslav Premier's Address at Dinner" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague May 26 (CTK) -- Yugoslavia exerts all-out effort "to promote international confidence and equal international cooperation, reduce tension, halt the arms race and preserve peace and security", Premier Branko Mikulic said today at the dinner given in his honor by his Czechoslovak colleague Lubomir Strougal.

He underlined the role of socialist Yugoslavia as one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement and said the movement's activity is a "significant contribution to the positive processes in the world and reaffirms its part as an independent and global factor existing outside the framework of blocs".

The premier noted that his talks with Premier Strougal today confirmed that the two countries want to proceed faster in the development of cooperation. Their relations are based on the principles of sovereignty, independence, non-interference in internal affairs, equal cooperation with respect for differences in internal social development and international position of the two countries.

Branko Mikulic expressed satisfaction with the achieved level of economic cooperation and stressed the two countries must jointly work to further extend and improve it.

"We attach great importance to the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe", he said and underlined Yugoslavia's interest in positive results of the Vienna meeting on European security and support to all initiatives leading to disarmament talks.

"It is clear that peace based on a balance of fear and arms race is not real peace", he said.

He spoke about "growing conviction that we find ourselves on the verge of an important, perhaps far-reaching agreement on medium-range missiles", an agreement which would start the process of strengthening confidence and cooperation and thus also the chances of general disarmament.

Branko Mikulic voiced regret that instability in the world is increasing in international economic relations. "The position of the developing countries is thus becoming ever more difficult. It is absurd that billions of dollars are being transferred from developing to industrial states" and this channels the otherwise poor accumulated resources into advanced states at the expense of development. "The solution of this problem, one of the greatest basic problems of the present-day world, with which the construction of a more just system of international economic relations is closely connected, requires the full commitment of all, especially developed states, because they are common problems of the whole international community", the premier said.

He expressed satisfaction that today's exchange of views confirmed that the views of the two countries on these and other key issues of present-day international relations are close or identical.

## TANJUG Reports Toasts

LD270023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Prague, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, paid military honors and laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier today and laid red flowers by the monument to Klement Gottwald in Prague.

The first day of the visit ended with a formal dinner, which Lubomir Strougal gave in honor of Branko Mikulic. The two premiers delivered toasts.

Greeting his guest in the most cordial manner, Premier Strougal said that every meeting between the premiers of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia was characterized not only by the summing up of the results of cooperation, but also by a creative seeking of new ways for its deepening in all fields. He expressed conviction that the expected visit of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, will give a new impetus to the development of relations.

Our meeting and the talks held so far, Strougal continued, reaffirmed a high scope of cooperation in the most varied fields, as well as a joint desire for its promotion. The focus of the talks, he added, lies on the questions of the further development and improvement of the quality of our relations in the economic sphere, which will continue to be the pillar of support of mutual contacts.

Strougal recalled that economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia reached a relatively high level and that our countries represented for one another important, and in many ways irreplaceable, trade partners. This fact, in his opinion, remains despite the present difficulties in economic cooperation. Strougal expressed deep conviction that these difficulties were only temporary and could readily be overcome by joint efforts and understanding.

The further development of cooperation requires fresh impulses and solutions, as well as forms that are not yet used, said Strougal. He drew attention to a need for greater role of cooperation and specialization adding that one should not fear joint enterprise and new ways of cooperation. Trade is a two-way street and it is thus in the interest of both countries to solve the problems, so that these do not stand in the way of a dynamic development, stressed the Czechoslovak premier.

I am glad, he added, that our countries are contributing to efforts to revive the process of detente, the preservation of peace, and the consolidation of security and disarmament. He drew attention to Czechoslovakia's interest in the successful proceedings and outcome of the Vienna CSCE meeting and the second part of the Stockholm conference, adding that the CSSR also supported the convening of a meeting of the foreign ministers of all the countries participants in the CSCE, with the aim to set in motion negotiations on the radical reduction of tactical nuclear and conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe.

The CSSR supports proposals that the Balkans, and central and northern Europe should become the zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as the idea of the Mediterranean being an area of permanent peace, goodneighborly relations and cooperation, said Strougal.

He also recalled Czechoslovakia's proposal to hold a meeting of the countries participants of the CSCE in Prague, at which problems of and prospects for economic cooperation in Europe would be examined.

We highly value your participaton in the preservation of peace and the consolidation of security in Europe, stressed Strougal, saying that Yugoslavia's positive role among the developing countries was particularly appreciated in Prague, as well as its contribution to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and views toward the North-South dialogue.

Finally, I wish to say once again, stressed the Czechoslovak premier, that we have taken a step forward in the deepening of contacts between our states, toward the improvement of the quality of cooperation and the consolidation of friendship between our peoples.

Branko Mikulic began his toast by recalling the deep historical, cultural, and other links between the peoples of the two countries and by referring to the joint struggle against fascism and the participation by the Czechs and Slovaks in our national liberation army units.

"We have achieved major results in developing cooperation in practically all spheres -- political, economic, cultural, and scientific," Branko Mikulic said. "Current talks reiterate our desire to move forward and to achieve more. We can do it due to our clearly defined relations established by Presidents Tito and Husak and based on the principles of sovereignty, independence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and cooperation on equal terms with respect for the differences in our domestic social development and the two countries' international position.

"We can be pleased with the level achieved so far in economic cooperation between our two countries. Czechoslovakia is one of Yugoslavia's more important economic partners and vice versa. In view of our realistic potentials, common interests, and the needs of our countries' economic development, it is our duty to invest concerted efforts to further expand and advance cooperation. In addition to the need for resolving problems in our economic relations, this type of approach calls for efforts to more boldly and quickly develop higher forms of economic cooperation, cooperation and specialization in production, joint investment in each other's country and joint ventures on the third markets, joint firms, improved interbank and financial cooperation, and greater and more comprehensive cooperation in our country's scientific and technological development.

Mikulic went on to say that self-managing, nonaligned, and socialist Yugoslavia was consistently and unwaveringly pursuing Tito's path of peace and cooperation on equal terms with all the countries in the world. He also stressed that intensified activity on the part of nonaligned countries in fulfilling the resolutions of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare was aimed at resolving the problems hampering the international community's efforts in the struggle for democratization in international relations, was making an important contribution to the positive trends in the world, and was also reaffirming the Nonaligned Movement's role as an independent, global, and nonbloc factor.

We attach great importance to the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. It is our view that all those issues of importance for Europe's future should be tackled under the CSCE aeges, with equal participation of all interested countries.

We extend our support to all those initiatives that may lead to negotiations about disarmament. It is obvious that peace based on fear and the arms race is not a genuine peace. Branko Mikulic ended his toast by expressing a desire to see friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries further developing.

The formal dinner, which was attended by the members of the two countries' delegations and other prominent personalities from Czechoslovakia's political and public life, proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Yugoslav-Czechoslovak talks will continue tomorrow morning. Branko Mikulic and Lubomir Strougal are expected to have a tete-a-tete meeting. The visit by the FEC president to Czechslovakia is scheduled to end tomorrow.

## HUSAK CONGRATULATES KADAR ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

LD252333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, has sent a letter of congratulations to Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee general secretary, on his 75th birthday.

He expressed sincere joy over the fact that Janos Kadar celebrates his birthday while creatively active for the benefit of the people of Hungary, for the fulfillment of the demanding tasks mapped out by the 13th MSZMP Congress. He said that the important life jubilee of Janos Kadar is an opportunity for us to express our deep admiration of his long years of selfless work in the highest party and state offices of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Gustav Husak emphasized that the entire life of Janos Kadar, closely linked with the cause of the working class, is filled with a firm conviction of a communist; with loyalty and devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. In both joyful and difficult times, Janos Kadar devoted all his strength to the struggle for a better life for the working class and the building of socialist Hungary, for strengthening the unity of the socialist community. Now he plays a significant part in tackling the demanding aims of the new stage of development for the creative solution of the tasks of the socialist construction. Gustav Husak added, that in the CSSR we appreciate Janos Kadar as a man of outstanding personal qualities, a real patriot and internationalist, an important representative of the international communist and workers' movement. We highly appreciate his personal contribution to the reinforcement and deepening of the ties of friendship, alliance and international cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, between the two states and their people.

Gustav Husak emphasized that with the participation of Janos Kadar, a strong basis was built to the fraternal Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations. He appreciated the fact that in this stage he makes a significant contribution to their further all-round development and thus aids even more the successful progress of socialist construction in both our fraternal countries.

Concluding his letter of congratulations, Gustav Husak wished Janos Kadar the best of health, personal happiness, and all the best in his work for the benefit of the MSZMP, in the interests of socialism, progress and peace.

## CPCZ'S BENO RETURNS FROM VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD211045 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Hungary -- Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, ended today his friendly working visit to the Hungarian Peoples Republic and returned home. Here is our Budapest correspondent, Frantisek Valabek, with a report on the visit:

[Valabek] Final talks took place today between Comrade Mikulas Beno and MSZMP Deputy General Secretary Karoly Nemeth. During the talks they stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP in the sphere of political organization work in implementing the conclusions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties. [passage omitted]

## HUSAK RECEIVES AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU220833 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 May 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Possibilities of Deepening All-Round Contacts; The CSSR Visit of the Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, yesterday [19 May] received Abdol Wakil, Central Committee Politburo member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

During their friendly comradely talk, the two statesmen expressed satisfaction with the development of mutual relations to date and stressed the bilateral wish to continue expanding and deepening them in all spheres.

They also exchanged views on the present situation in the area of Southwestern Asia. In this connection it was stressed that the CSSR is resolutely supporting the policy of national reconciliation and all steps undertaken by the Afghan Government to bring peace and calm to the country, build a progressive, sovereign, and nonaligned Afghanistan, and achieve a normalization of relations with all states.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, invited Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, to visit Czechoslovakia at a suitable date. The date of the visit is to be determined through diplomatic channels.

The reception was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; and by Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of CSSR President. Abdol Bagi Samandari [name as published], DRA ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, was also present.

## THAI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT

LD221408 Prague CTK in English 1158 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Prague May 22 (CTK) — Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told journalists here today he believed his visit was "opening a new chapter in Czechoslovak-Thai relations" and described his talks here as "fruitful and businesslike."

It was noted that no outstanding issues exist between the two countries and mutual contacts have been improving since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1974, the minister said. He added that especially the possibilities of trade expansion are to be explored and the participation of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban in a session of the Czechoslovak-Thai mixed commission for trade cooperation in Bangkok at the end of this year will be beneficial to this.

The minister noted that Czechoslovakia and Thailand will hold talks on an air traffic agreement next month and Thailand will also consider Czechoslovakia's proposal to conclude a scientific and technical agreement. The minister said that both sides agreed on the usefulness of mutual political contacts and will expand them.

Sitthi Sawetsila appreciated the Soviet proposals for the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok last July. He pointed out the connection between peace and security in Europe and Asia and welcomed the Soviet initiatives providing for liquidation of medium-range missiles. Thailand supports all efforts aimed at arms limitation and disarmament and follows with interest the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks.

The Thai and Czechoslovak stands on the question of Kampuchea differ to a considerable extent, the minister said, but it was agreed that this situation must be solved by political means and peacefully.

Speaking about Thailand's international situation Sitthi Sawetsila said its most urgent problems were those of economy and stressed the necessity to solve the question of poverty of some groups of population.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila ended today his three-day official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at the airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

### 'Press Release' Issued

LD222332 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Prague May 22 (CTK) — Czechoslovakia and Thailand appeal for the normalization of the world situation, including the South-East Asia region, and stress the role of the Soviet peace initiatives in this process, a press release on the visit of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to Czechoslovakia said here Friday.

In talks with the Thai minister, the Czechoslovak representatives exchanged views on international issues and expansion of bilateral relations mainly in the economic sphere.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Thai counterpart emphasized the effectiveness of the signing of an aviation agreement and an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. They stated that the extension of cultural relations would undoubtedly contribute to better understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Dealing with international issues, the two sides appreciated the new Soviet philosophy of international relations and the attitudes towards the questions of security in Asia and the Pacific, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok in July 1986.

Minister Sawetsila explained Thailand's and ASEAN countryes' stand on the so-called Kampuchea question and the situation in South-East Asia. Minister Chnoupek expressed full support for the Indochinese socialist countries' proposals aimed at the preservation of security and peace, and the strengthening of confidence among South-East Asian countries. The two ministers called for a political solution of the situation in Kampuchea.

## CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES RESULTS OF FRG VISIT

AU220956 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 87 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin Bonn dispatch: "In the Spirit of Good Neighborly Relations"]

[Text] Bonn — Prior to his departure from the FRG, B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO and CTK correspondents, in which he summed up the results of his negotiations. He said, among other things:

I can state that the results of talks with the FRG representatives during my official visit to the FRG represent yet another productive contribution to the development of relations between our neighboring countries in the spirit of the treaty on mutual relations of 1973, and of the joint declaration of 1978. When I meet Federal President Richard Weizsaecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn, and Lothat Spaeth, minister-president of Baden-Wuerthenberg, in Stuttgart, and during the talks with my colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister, it was confirmed that both sides have the political will to seek ways of further deepening good neighborly cooperation in all spheres of common interest, on the well-proven foundations of the Helsinki Final Act and the principles of equal rights and equal security.

On behalf of our government I confirmed the invitation to the Federal Chancellor, and I invited the minister of foreign affairs to visit the CSSR. We take it that the political dialogue between the two states, conducted at a high and the highest level, is essential in view of the joint responsibility for the peaceful future of our own nations, but also of Europe itself. During the talks we and our partners agreed that it is necessary to develop all the positive things we have achieved to date in the political sphere or in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres, and now also achieved in the sector of environmental protection.

I stressed that the present, but also the future, calls for new thinking and new approaches, in the interests of mankind's survival in the nuclear and space age, and that for this reason the tendency to think in the old way — from attempts to resolve key political issues by military means to the attempts by certain forces to cast doubt on the territorial arrangement — absolutely does not correspond to the categorical imperatives of today and harm not only our mutual relations, but also the climate in Europe as a whole. [paragraph continues]

In all our negotiations we stressed that an honest approach by both sides can enable us, the CSSR and FRG -- that is, two countries with different social systems, which are members of opposing military-political groupings -- to do much to help our common European home become less saturated with arms, to be generally freed from the burden of nuclear arsenals, and to become more habitable and secure for its peoples. In this context I had the opportunity to acquaint myself, on the one hand, with the stands maintained by the Federal Government on the central issue of today -- the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe (which was enhanced by the fact that my colleague H.D. Genscher had returned from consultations in Washington on the very day of our talks); and on the other hand I was able to acquaint the West German representatives in detail with the disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact and of the USSR in particular, including the proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev last month.

## CHAMBER OF NATIONS DISCUSSES FUEL, ENERGY ISSUE

AU260807 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Iveta Fryvaldska and Frantisek Zdobina: "Reducing the Fuel and Material Intensiveness of the Creation of National Income; Session of the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- Following long-term preparations and deputies' inquires and consultations with experts and people from the production practice, deputies of the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly met at their third session yesterday to discuss the implementation of the directive on more efficient use of fuels, power, and raw and subsidiary materials, one of the most important tasks arising from the Resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress and from the program of accelerating the social and economic development of our society. [passage omitted]

Jan Janik, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations, welcomed to the session Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The deputies then approved the session's agend and in an open ballot elected Deputies Evzen Erban and Dalibor Hanes members of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Nations.

The deputies then listened with concentration to a report entitled "Efficient Use of Fuels, Power, and Raw and Subsidiary Materials," which was delivered by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development." [passage omitted]

Deputy Drahoslav Krenek acted as the joint reporter of the committees of the Chamber of Nations. Here are excerpts from his report: "All federal agencies and agencies administered by the Government of the Czech SR and the Government of the Slovak SR with the exception of cooperative unions fulfilled the 1986 tasks in the consumption of fuels and power. [passage omitted] [paragraph continues]

However, these results were achieved not only by introducing more fuel-efficient methods of heating and preparing warm water, by carrying out insulation, reconstructing lighting installations, and making use of various types of burnable waste, but in some cases they were achieved at the expense of the justified needs of citizens -- be it by inadequate heating or by excessively curtailing supplies of warm water. This is a method that cannot be condoned.

"The plan provided for a drop in the consumption of ferrous metals by 470,000 tonnes, of which 77 percent was to be conserved in sectors administered by the ministries of engineering. The actual savings are 18.4 percent higher. As for nonferrous metals, the planned conservation of 13,330 tonnes was exceeded by 15 percent." [passage omitted]

In the deputies' debate Deputy Jan Risko addressed a question to the federal minister of fuels and power. It concerned the slanderous campaign launched by Austrian information media, which claims that, according to Soviet experts, our nuclear power stations have a number of technical deficiencies. [passage omitted]

In his reply to Deputy Jan Risko's question Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, stressed inter alia that the Austrian press misused for the purpose of its campaign an article carried recently by Bratislava PRAVDA. There were inaccuracies in this article from an expert point of view. In this connection Minister Ehrenberger underlined that the alterations and additions in Jaslovske Bohunice compared with the original design are not of a principled nature and pursue solely the development of requirements placed at present and in the future on the generation of nuclear power. [sentence as published] It must also be realized that this investment will be in operation for several decades. The sector of fuels and power devotes paramount attention to questions concerning the safety of the operation of our nuclear power resources, which many foreign specialists have had a chance to find out on the spot. [passage omitted]

## NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS' 'DEVIATIONS' EXPLAINED

AU261115 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 87 p 7

[Stanislav Stibor commentary in the "Answer to a Reader's Question" column: "Deviation From the Blueprint Is Not a Breakdown"]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO has received a letter from reader Jan Kacaba from Ceske Budejovice who heard the assertion on Austrian television that more than 300 technical defects had occurred during the construction of the nuclear power stations at Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany. In this connection Austrian television made a reference to the CPSL Central Committee organ PRAVDA. The reader asks us to provide an explanation or assume a stand on this fact. As we reported yesterday, this case was also discussed by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, during the debate at the Tuesday [19 May] session of the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

What is the root of the problem?

On 8 May Bratislava PRAVDA published an article on the work and -- something which was the primary focus of the article -- on the life of a group of Soviet experts on the construction of nuclear power stations. The article noted, among other things, that in carrying out author's supervision of blueprints the Soviet experts drew attention to 135 deviations at Jaslovske Bohunice, 221 deviations at Dukovany, and to a few more at the construction site of the Mochovce nuclear power station.

On Monday 11 May and the next day these data were widely commented in the Austrian information media, not as deviations from the blueprint but as "mistakes," "defects," and "breakdowns," with emphasis on the threat this poses to the safety of Austrian citizens living near our common border.

We have asked Engineer Jiri Beranek, chief inspector of the State Supervision of Nuclear Safety Authority subordinated to the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, about the nature of the deviations in the design and construction of our nuclear power stations.

By way of introduction he specified, inter alia, that Soviet experts do not discharge any supervisory or inspection functions at our power stations and during their construction, but that they act as advisers. The problem is that we build nuclear power stations according to Soviet blueprints, but construction must be based on Czechoslovak technical norms. Thus deviations inevitably arise between the blueprint and reality, which need to be discussed and approved. A protocol is drawn up for each of these deviations. As for the sum of 356 deviations, the large majority of these concern electrical installations. This is due to the fact that, for historical reasons, it is precisely in this field that Czechoslovak technical norms, and those of virtually the whole of central Europe, differ most from the Soviet norms. This concerns, for example, switches and circuit breakers, but also identification of cables by color. Some of these deviations are not only equivalent in value, they are sometimes an improvement on the blueprint. For example, originally planned pumps have been replaced by different types with somewhat better properties; there have also been deviations in the building part of the project, such as a different location for windows, doors, or openings for technical installations. However, since we had taken over a Soviet blueprint, it was necessary to bring everything, including trifles, into harmony by way of appropriate deviation approval procedures [odchylkove konani]. As for safety: In the case of each deviation from the blueprint in which a new material, instrument, or element is directly involved in the functional process of the power station, approval for this deviation must be preceded by demanding tests which must demonstrate that the new component is at least just as reliable or more reliable than the component which it replaces. It also needs to be said that the aforementioned number of deviations is relatively low in view of the fact that they concern multibillion investments and considering the complex and voluminous nature of nuclear power stations.

Comrade J. Beranek discussed these issues and the entire Czechoslovak concept of ensuring nuclear safety at a press conference held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Vienna on 13 May. It must be said and appreciated that the majority of the Austrian information media -- apart from those that have never been, nor will ever be, favorably inclined to our country -- as a rule provided more comprehensive and correct information the same day and, above all, in subsequent days. Some of them candidly admitted the errors made in their previous reports and also provided information on our efforts to guarantee the safe operation of nuclear power stations. Comrade J. Beranek also granted interviews to Austrian television and radio. Our prompt reaction, which eliminated misunderstandings, was received with satisfaction in Vienna.

## RETTNER RECEIVES CDU/CSU BUNDESTAG GROUP MEMBER

LD251945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Guenter Rettner, SED Central Committee candidate member and director of the Central Committee Department for International Politics and Economics, today received Eduard Lintner, a member of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group, for talks.

The parties discussed matters of mutual interest centering on the responsibility of the two German states for securing peace, disarmament, detente, and good-neighborly cooperation in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. Guenter Rettner stressed that every effort must now be directed toward a disarmament breakthrough that includes the unreserved removal of all medium-range missiles in Europe.

## TISCH WELCOMES ARRIVING DGB CHAIRMAN, DELEGATION

LD251953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- A DGB National Executive delegation, headed by DGB Chairman Ernst Breit, arrived in Berlin on Monday for a visit lasting several days. It comes at the invitation of the FDGB National Executive Council and was welcomed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council.

At a first meeting both sides emphasized the usefulness of meetings and talks on a trade union level. They expressed the conviction that the exchange of views on trade union work as well as the visit as a whole would give a new impetus to the bilateral relations between the FDGB and the DGB.

There will be detailed talks with the delegation during its stay in the GDR. The guests will have the opportunity to hold talks with workers at the VEB Warno Shipyard Warnemuende and to acquaint themselves with the tasks and the work of the trade unions in the enterprise as well as with social facilities for the workers. They will also have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the results of and projects for housing and social construction and to see cultural sights.

## FISCHER HOSTS DINNER FOR AFRICAN ENVOYS 22 MAY

LD222345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1913 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] and the day of Africa's liberation, gave a dinner on Friday for the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of African states and representatives of the ANC [African National Congress] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in the GDR. It was attended by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; GDR Solidarity Committee President Kurt Seibt; and Egon Winkelmann, first vice president and general secretary of the GDR International Friendship League.

In his toast, the minister affirmed the GDR's solidarity with the states and people of Africa in their fight to consolidate national independence, eliminate racism, apartheid and colonialism, and promote economic and social development.

The friendly and trustful relations between the GDR and the states of Africa have only recently been impressively confirmed through the official visit by a high-ranking delegation of the Frontline States.

Oskar Fischer emphasized the need for increased efforts in the world -- whether in Europe or Africa -- so that reason and realism become the norm in international relations. The elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, as proposed by the USSR and its allies, would be a door to a nuclear-free world and to a world with constantly fewer weapons, including conventional weapons.

Oskar Fischer praised the resolutions of the OAU's summit conference and those of the Nonaligned Movement that aim to change disarmament and worldwide peaceful cooperation. The minister said apartheid is the main obstacle to a unified, democratic, and nonracist South Africa. He resolutely condemned the South African policy of aggression and destabilization against the free states of the region, and the apartheid regime's terror against the oppressed and exploited black majority in South Africa. He said the GDR will continue to stand firmly by Africa's side and will actively support the ANC and the other antiapartheid forces in South Africa and SWAPO.

Julio Goncalo Braga, Mozambiquan ambassador to the GDR, on behalf of the African heads of the mission, expressed thanks for the appreciation and support of the efforts of the states and peoples of Africa for peace and security in Africa and in the world, for the consolidation of national independence, and for economic and social development. He conveyed congratulations on the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin, which has become the capital of peace and friendship in central Europe.

## EIGHTH SEW CONGRESS DELEGATES SPEAK 15-16 MAY

### Chairman Assesses 'Changes'

LD161003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 25 May 87

["The SEW Fights for Peace, Jobs, Democracy and Social Progress -- Party Chairman Horst Schmitt Reports to the Eighth Party Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Excerpts] Berlin (West), 15 May (ADN) -- The Eighth SEW Congress is taking place at a time of far reaching changes, both internationally and in the life of West Berlin, SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt said. In the years since the seventh party congress the discussion about war or peace has continued as never before; in West Berlin an intensive discussion concerning the prospect of the city and a new quality in relations with the GDR developed and Senate's reactionary domestic policy met with increasing resistance. As part of these qualitative changes a higher level in the unity of action with the social democrats and trade unions, and in alliance with the democratic and peace forces of the city developed. The democratic opposition consolidated and strengthened. We Communists have helped substantially to bring about these changes, the speaker said.

The party congress can meet its task only through the proper assessment of the new international situation. Despite all the complications, a true chance has arisen to enter a nuclear-free year.

The opportunity, through radical disarmament also in the conventional sector, to ban wars from mankind's existence and to open up a peaceful age is growing.

Horst Schmitt emphasized: With Mikhail Gorbachev's latest initiatives for the immediate conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, outlined in Prague and Moscow, the way toward all key issues of arms limitation and disarmament can be resolved. Such an agreement would be the first extremely important step to truly launch the process of ending the nuclear arms race and reducing nuclear weapons. To this must be added that the USSR has shown extreme accommodation toward the United States and its Western European allies on the issue of operational and tactical missiles with a range of 500-2,000 kms. To propogate these ideas steadily is the most important task of our party.

The speaker continued: Commensurate with its responsibility for peace, the GDR has supported the pioneering initiative of the Soviet party and state leadership through a number of constructive proposals. [passage omitted]

Horst Schmitt referred to attempts by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO to thwart the development launched with Reykjavik through destructive maneuvers and to undermine the great opportunity for real disarmament with a flimsy mesh of excuses, by linking the double zero solution for one kind of weapon to arms drive efforts of other kinds of weapons.

Therefore, communists appeal to all forces of peace to ask President Reagan, during his stay in West Berlin on 12 June 1987, to throw his Star Wars program, disguised as SDI, onto the scrap heap of history.

By using all its power for strengthening the peace movement of the city, the SEW is looking after the true interests of the population. West Berlin needs peace and peaceful coexistence just as it needs air to breathe. Therefore, the speaker continued, we address, from our party congress platform, all deputies and parties in the House of Representatives with the proposal of adopting a peace initiative for West Berlin that would oblige the Senate and its governing mayor, proceeding from the constitution and in the interest of the citizens of our city, to pursue the following policy:

-- A peace initiative for West Berlin demands a constructive contribution from the Senate so that Europe and the world may be nuclear-free by the year 2000.

-- We demand of the Senate and its governing mayor that they, without question, exert their influence for the zero option for medium and short-range missiles in Europe as proposed by the Soviet Union. They have got to urge that an agreement on this will be signed immediately between the United States and the USSR, and that steps will be taken to reduce or eliminate all missiles with a range of 500-1,000 kms.

-- Senate and governing mayor must support the demand by the overwhelming majority of West Berlin citizens for a stop to all nuclear weapons tests by the United States. They must at last join the peace cities of the world by joining the Hiroshima and Nagsaki city alliance.

-- A peace initiative for West Berlin must be the decisive denunciation of the U.S. SDI project and the strict rejection of any West Berlin participation. The Senate should advocate emphatically that the United States adhere to the ABM Treaty and the SALT II agreement.

-- A peace initiative for West Berlin requires the full support of the proposals of the GDR and CSSR Governments on a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe which, because of the geographical situation of West Berlin, is of great importance, especially for the city. The Senate must become active in freeing Europe from all mass destruction weapons, especially for the worldwide destruction of all chemical weapons.

-- A peace initiative for West Berlin means the strict rejection of the policy of deterrence through emphasis on security partnership and common security with the socialist states. This means a rejection of the planned European defense initiative (EDI).

-- A peace initiative for West Berlin means support for the radical reduction of conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals, according to the principle of equaity and equal security as provided for by the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states.

Horst Schmitt emphasized that the SEW, with its program of peace, detente and cooperation, is in the front line of those forces who, on the basis of the strict adherence and full application of the quadripartite agreement on Berlin (West), advocate the expansion and intensification of relations with the socialist states. However, this presupposes a definite rejection by the Senate of any unrealistic, nationalistic and antidetente attitude, especially of the revanchist thesis of an alleged national task of West Berlin. [passage omitted]

The SEW welcomes the CPSU Central Committee course toward the purposeful implementation of the policy and resolutions of the 27th party congress, and expresses its firm conviction that the acceleration of advanced socialism in the Soviet Union is increasing the attractiveness of socialism, and thus its attraction and effect for peace. [passage omitted]

The SEW chairman then expressed his deep satisfaction with the successful policy of the SED. It fills the SEW with great joy to see how the GDR people are realizing the policy and resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, and the active contribution the GDR is making toward strengthening world peace and socialism.

Horst Schmitt then referred to the 750th anniversary of Berlin, and said: The contribution of West Berlin's Communists in the anniversary year is an increased struggle for peace, democracy and social justice. [passage omitted] The ceremony on 30 April did not do justice to this task, the speaker underlined. Rather, the speeches of Kohl and Diepgen breathed that kind of sinister spirit removed from any sense of reality, and the consequences of which have so far always been borne by the citizens of West Berlin.

Horst Schmitt said: With his speech on 30 April, the governing mayor, in contradiction to earlier protestations of shaping relations of peace and good-neighborliness, misused the celebration for the 750th anniversary of Berlin for slanderous attacks against the GDR.

At the time of the quadripartite agreement of 1971 the bankruptcy of great, German targets became apparent. The anniversary year offered a great opportunity to further normalize relations with the GDR vital for West Berlin. Unfortunately, Herr Diepgen once again missed this opportunity.

We would ask, Horst Schmitt continued, if it is not time for the governing mayor to state publicly that his competence is confined to West Berlin and nothing else. Surely he knows from his own experience that this is the case and nothing else. West Berlin is not "part" of a total city. It is a large city, developed over nearly 40 years, under the special conditions of an occupied territory. As a large city in the center of Europe with a unique geographical position, West Berlin has the good opportunity to work in exemplary fashion for the improvement of the international climate and East-West relations overall, providing the principles of peaceful coexistence, the spirit of good-neighborliness, and mutual trust as the basis of its external relations.

This requires that no issue in the relations of the city with the GDR is solved other than by way of negotiations and for mutual benefit. The Senate must give up all attempts to undermine or test the quadripartite agreement. Instead it should, as proposed for years by the SEW, begin to develop in the interest of the population and the future of the city, and on the basis of: the strict adherence and full application of the quadripartite agreement; the broadest possible political, economic, scientific and cultural contracts; and links with the GDR and other socialist states. This necessitates the Senate and House of Representatives to stop interfering in the internal affairs of the GDR. Indeed, it corresponds to the spirit of the present for the Senate to recognize the GDR borders as state borders. It is time for all West Berlin authorities to at least respect the GDR citizenship. [passage omitted]

## Neumann Greets Congress

LD162115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 16 May 87

[Report on address by Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the Eighth SEW Congress in West Berlin on 16 May]

[Text] Berlin (West), 16 May (ADN) — The SED and the SEW are linked not only by common roots, traditions, and the same goals and class interests but also by the socialist world view and the communists' confidence in victory, Alfred Neumann said in his greetings address. The SED and the SEW are, and will remain, fraternally linked through their common responsibility for the preservation of peace and life in the heart of Europe.

Your party congress is taking place at a historically significant time, a time that is characterized by the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. In every country the people's longing for peace is growing. A secured peace does not come of its own accord. The nuclear inferno must be prevented. For that reason, Erich Honecker calls for joint action by all reasonable people because, as he says: "...there currently exists in the field of disarmament an opportunity that has not been there for decades."

The time is ripe for comprehensive and general disarmament. This would secure the continued existence of mankind.

We are not pacifists, the speaker said, but socialists, and precisely for that reason we favor the world being free of wars, and space serving only peaceful purposes. Anyone pursuing a policy that encourages wars brings nothing good to the people. The courageous disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union, backed by Mikhail Gorbachev's diverse initiatives, and the peace program of the Warsaw Pact prove our persistent striving for a peaceful Europe, which is our common house.

The SED delegation was pleased about the powerful movement developing in West Berlin for peace and disarmament. The SEW played a leading part in this. Alfred Neumann recalled the GDR initiative for the realization of the Soviet proposals for the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and stressed: It was in this spirit that in his message to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker called upon him to support the immediate conclusion of a separate agreement on eliminating these nuclear weapons, and holding an exchange of views at the government level.

We very much hope that the FRG Government will stand by its word and support without reservation the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. As the United States, as well as the USSR, favor the elimination of operational and tactical missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 kms, Bonn, too, should not drag its feet in supporting it. In all this, we do not overlook the efforts of those sinister forces in the FRG, particularly the Stahlhelm [association of war veterans] group, which prefer increased armaments to disarmament. Their destructive attitude furthers these bad intentions.

With regard to the fundamental questions of disarmament, the FRG Government faces a clear decision. Does the FRG chancellor stand by his word, which he affirmed at his meeting on 12 March 85 with the GDR State Council chairman -- when he said he wanted to ensure that war would never again begin on German soil, but that only peace should stem from it -- or was this only lip service, to be followed by contrary actions?

The GDR Government continues to expect from Bonn a positive reaction to its proposal, put forward jointly with the CSSR Government, to start negotiations now on the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe. The significance of these proposals for West Berlin, too, is obvious: It would directly benefit the vital interests of the population to be committed to a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe. The concern of many inhabitants of West Berlin that they are being misused as a trip wire for international conflicts is unmistakable. The hope of the majority of the citizens is that West Berlin will turn into a zone of stable peace and security.

Alfred Neumann continued: The foreign policy proposals of the GDR are clear. In fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and all states of the socialist community, we support the decisive actions and concrete measures to end the arms race. We regard it as a good thing to link the elimination of nuclear weapons, all other weapons of mass destruction, and the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments with a corresponding lowering of arms expenditure in a parallel process.

Referring to the 750th anniversary of Berlin, the speaker said that in its anniversary year the capital of socialist GDR clearly showed itself as a city of peace and progress. It is a valuable symbol; fresh initiatives have gone out and will continue to go out from socialist Berlin to unite the forces of peace throughout the world and to improve the international climate. Berlin is a popular venue for political dialogue and understanding.

During the anniversary year, numerous foreign guests can see for themselves that in the GDR the lessons of imperialism and militarism had been learned once and for all, that the roots of fascism have been eradicated. From war, death, and ruin, socialism shaped, developed and moulded the profile of the GDR capital into a political, economic, scientific, intellectual, and cultural center of a workers and peasants state. The 750th anniversary of Berlin in the GDR capital is truly a celebration of the people for the people.

Alfred Neumann continued: The GDR will always strive to live with West Berlin in a good-neighborly relationship. We want to consolidate the positive aspects achieved with the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement of September 1971 for easing the situation in and around West Berlin. As a result of our constructive approach to various questions that arose, we have achieved something of importance that also benefits West Berlin -- its inhabitants and its economy: This is the increasing trade to mutual benefit. One should also recall the improvement of transit traffic, the growing numbers of visitors, the operation of the transit gas pipeline system, the considerable hygenic improvement of waterways in West Berlin as a result of the new sewage plants. All this proves that with a readiness for understanding and goodwill, positive results can be achieved for both sides.

By contrast, the governing mayor of Berlin (West) used the opening of the anniversary celebrations on 30 April 87 as a platform for slanderous and provocative attacks against the GDR. The growing authority of the capital of socialist GDR is obviously a thorn in his eye. This is only too comprehensible since its defeats affect one's nerves.

The camouflage has dropped. We responded to the provocations as is proper. Hopefully, our discreet response led Mr Diepgen to the realizations that are so politically necessary. It is to be hoped that he will always bear in mind that his untimely methods limit the already narrow horizon of common interests. Normal relations with the GDR can only flourish on the basis of the tried and tested principles of peaceful coexistence.

Those who refuse to recognize the realities arising out of World War II and test the limits of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin through nationalist slogans and remarks, cannot, of course, count on our forbearance. The GDR will continue to support the strict adherence to and full application of the quadripartite agreement -- that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and must not be governed by it. Only on that basis is close cooperation between the GDR Government and the Senate of Berlin (West) productive, and, from our point of view, capable of being expanded.

The speaker then referred to the GDR's development and said: With the 11th party congress, which was held a year ago, our party introduced and successfully advanced a qualitatively new stage in the shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR.

As is known, the sociopolitical program centers on solving the housing question as a social problem by 1990. This is a task no other German government has so far tackled. Since the eighth congress in 1971, over 2.4 million apartments were built or modernized in the GDR. Living conditions noticeably improved for over 7.2 million citizens, with, moreover, unchanged monthly rents of DM0.80 to DM1.25 per square meter. In practice, this is less than 3 percent of the net incomes in the households of workers and white collar workers.

In conclusion, the head of the SED delegation wished the SEW new successes in its activity. Rest assured, the GDR, fraternally allied with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, will fulfill its historic mission as the bastion of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

Alfred Neumann then presented the congress with a banner of honor from the SED Central Committee portraying Ernst Thaelmann.

## Neumann Praises 'Solidarity'

LD162201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0803 GMT 16 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin (West), 16 May (ADN) — The Eighth SEW Congress, which is taking place under the slogan "With the SEW for Peace, Work, Democracy and Social Progress," continued its discussion on the party executive's report this morning in the Radio Tower Palace, presented by Chairman Horst Schmitt.

Uwe Doering from Tempelhof opened the discussion on Friday evening. He reported on the struggle of the West Berlin workers and employees against mass unemployment, which had become a long-term problem in the city. [passage omitted]

Erika Hausotter from Tiergarten, the first speaker in the discussion on Saturday morning, condemned the antisocial rent increases and the threat to tenants' rights from the planned lifting of restrictions on rent increases. [passage omitted]

Vadim Medvedev, Central Committee secretary and head of the CPSU delegation, conveyed to the congress the most cordial greetings of the Soviet Communists. Nowhere in Europe did one feel as clearly as in this city the connection between the well-being of the people and the state of international relations. The future of West Berlin and the possibility of living in a calm atmosphere depended fully and completely on a peaceful situation in Europe. All attempts to violate the quadripartite agreement of 1971 were, for that reason, indefensible. In the USSR's view, it was precisely the consistent observance of this agreement that created all the necessary preconditions for turning West Berlin into one of the centers of peaceful cooperation on our continent. [passage omitted]

One of the high points of the 2d day of discussions was formed by the address given in the morning by the head of the SED Central Committee delegation, Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. To a stormy applause, he conveyed to the Communists of West Berlin greetings of militant solidarity from the SED, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. [passage omitted]

Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (FSLN), conveyed his people's greetings to the congress. In the conflict in Central America, the FSLN continued to back the position of dialogue in the framework of the Contadora initiative. Through the struggle for peace in this region, Nicaragua was contributing to the struggle for world peace.

DKP Chairman Herbert Mies stressed in his address that the militant greetings of the DKP, which he was conveying to the congress, were also greetings of solidarity to the inhabitants of Kreuzberg, to the workers fighting against dismissal in a series of enterprises, and to the bank employees in their struggle over salaries. He stressed that according to the quadripartite agreement, West Berlin did not belong to the FRG and must not be governed by it. West Berlin must become what all forces with a sense of reality and reason supported -- a city giving an impetus to peace. For the SEW and the DKP there was nothing more important than the struggle for peace. Herbert Mies called on the FRG Government to agree without reservations to the Soviet proposals for the elimination of medium-range and increased-range missiles. [passage omitted]

## HONECKER, OFFICIALS OPEN SCIENCE EXHIBIT

LD250923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- The exhibition "Science and Production of the GDR in the Service of the People" was opened in the capital on Monday by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State. As an impressive display on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Berlin, it documents the important progress achieved on the foundation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. In accordance with the economic strategy of the party with the year 2000 in view, the exhibition in the Werner Seelenbinder Hall and the surrounding open air areas demonstrates how top performances for key technologies are achieved through the close connection between science and production, and how they are successfully applied.

The exhibition also demonstrates that the deepening of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries represents a firm foundation for the realization of plans in the GDR. Billboards in the entrance hall to the show draw attention to this basic concern as well as to the 10 focal points of the SED's economic strategy decided by the 11th party congress.

Erich Honecker and other members of the GDR party and state leadership were welcomed to the opening walkabout by Mayor Erhard Krack. In his words of welcome, the mayor stated that the exhibition on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Berlin shows how, in decisive fields of key technologies in the whole GDR, the fight for the push to the top is being fought in accordance with highest international standards to enable the national economy's further growth along the path of intensification. "This is at the same time an important contribution to the further deepening of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and to the successful realization of the CEMA complex program of scientific-technological progress," Erhard Krack said.

Taking part in the opening walkabout together with Erich Honecker were the following: members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Hermann Axen; Hans-Joachim Boehme; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Jarowinsky; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Siegfried Lorenz; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; Inge Lange; Margarete Mueller; Gerhard Schuerer; and Werner Walde.

## INDUSTRY MINISTER KAPOLYI RETURNS FROM USSR

LD251824 Budapest MTI in English 1557 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi who was accompanied by Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and town development and Ferenc Bartha, chief of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations, on a working visit to Tengis, in the USSR, where 2700 Hungarian skilled workers and professionals are working on constructing a petroleum and natural gas extraction facility based on an interstate agreement, arrived home Monday. They had inspected the site and the progress of construction, and resolved upon the work to come.

Laszlo Kapolyi was received by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the occasion of the consultation held in Moscow on Monday, of the chiefs of Hungarian and Soviet companies participating in joint ventures or involved in their establishment. The Hungarian and Soviet company leaders signed an agreement on the founding of a new joint venture. The new company, which will be headquartered in Szlnok, Hungary will produce feed harvesting machinery.

## SARLOS INTERVIEWED ON DELEGATION'S TRIP TO CANADA

LD260902 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, is visiting Canada at the head of a parliamentary delegation. Gyorgy Szepesi has phoned him in Edmonton, where it is now 0800:

[Szepesi] Good morning, Comrade Sarlos.

[Sarlos] Good morning.

[Szepesi] How is the head of the Hungarian delegation on the morning of the last day of his visit to Canada?

[Sarlos] Very well.

[Szepesi] Is this visit in response to the pleasant talks which the Canadian foreign minister had in Budapest?

[Sarlos] No, it is not in response to it. There is a connection, but the two visits were arranged independently from each other. The purpose of our visit was to acquaint ourselves with the Parliament and Senate here. We visited three provinces and had talks at some 30 different levels [as heard]. The relations are very good, and they want to strengthen Hungarian-Canadian relations.

[Szepesi] You will not sign any agreements?

[Sarlos] We talk all day about the Hungarian situation. They are, of course, unfamiliar with it. At times they have expressed some distorted ideas, but it is their intention to look at our situation in an unbiased manner and to cooperate, where possible.

[Szepesi] Did you conduct any tete-a-tete negotiations?

[Sarlos] Yes, with the foreign minister, the head of the opposition, the minister of culture, and the prime minister.

[Szepesi] Let me ask you, how is a tete-a-tete like this conducted?

[Sarlos] Just as a meeting between two people of equal rank in Hungary, in a cordial, informal spirit, without any ceremony, and concentrating on the purpose in hand. In this case, they were interested in the conditions in Hungary, from the development of economic management and our participation in the economic life of Europe, to what we can do in the United Nations and what we can do to expand relations with Canada.

[Szepesi] I am sure that you met representatives of business life as well.

[Sarlos] Yes, in particular, we met with leaders of enterprises specializing in the planning and organization of nuclear reactors, and leaders of the electricity industry. The goal in all the talks was to convey what it is that Hungary can produce materially and in terms of intellectual capacity, and to discover what they can produce, and then to see where these could come together. The director of the Ikarus works' Mor unit had very practical talks here.

[Szepesi] You must have visited the falls?

[Sarlos] Yes. You will not believe this, but we had expected them to be much bigger than they are.

[Szepesi] But you would not have gone down in a barrel?

[Sarlos] Only ten people have tried and three of them died.

[Szepesi] What is your schedule for today?

[Sarlos] We will go to Calgary now to visit an arts college where there are Hungarians on the teaching staff. Afterwards, we will visit a nature reserve. In the afternoon, we will meet the representatives of the area, then we will go home.

### Returns to Budapest

LD250042 Budapest MTI in English 1613 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- The Hungarian delegation which had paid an official visit to Canada at the invitation of parliament returned to Budapest on Sunday. The delegation, which was headed by Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, included parliamentary deputies Laszlo Bokor, Istvan Gajdocsi, Sandor Katona and Imre Varga.

## CSEHAK MEETS WITH FRG LEADERS; ATTENDS RECEPTION

LD232311 Budapest MTI in English 1651 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Bonn, May 23 (MTI) -- Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion of the Hungarian Cultural Days in Dortmund, held talks with leaders of the political and cultural life of the FRG.

In Duesseldorf she held talks with Minister-President Johannes Rau of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy president of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), and Hans Schwier, minister of culture of North Rhine-Westphalia, on the promisingly developing economic, cultural and scientific cooperation of the largest land of the FRG and Hungary.

In Bonn Judit Csehak and Wolfgang Schauble, federal minister and head of the Chancellery, held talks on the deepening of bilateral relations. The parties stated that relations were developing in all walks of life on the basis of mutual advantages, in a balanced and dynamic way.

Judit Csehak met Professor Rita Sussmuth, minister for youth, family, and health affairs. The two politicians discussed issues of family policy and health protection, and paid particular attention to the topic of child raising and the experience gained in AIDS screening tests in the two countries.

Istvan Horvath, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the FRG, gave a reception in honour of the chairwoman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the reception were several prominent representatives of the political, social and cultural life of the FRG. Judit Csehak returned to Hungary on Saturday.

## VARKONYI TALKS WITH SWISS PRESIDENT IN BERN

LD252248 Budapest MTI in English 2016 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Bern, May 25 (MTI) -- Dr. Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister, who paid an official visit to Switzerland, held talks Monday with his host, Pierre Aubert, president and foreign minister of the Swiss Confederation.

At the meeting, in a cordial atmosphere, they reviewed relations between the two countries and concluded with satisfaction that relations are developing satisfactorily in all walks of life. Peter Varkonyi and his Swiss counterpart agreed that both parties have the intention of further advancing relations. In economic relations it is expedient to increase the ratio of up-to-date forms of cooperation which will make trade turnover stable.

In examining international relations the foreign ministers concluded that their positions coincide or closely approximate one another on the most important issues of policy on security. They pointed out that conclusion of an agreement on the disarmament of medium range and tactical nuclear missiles would give a sharp impetus to the process of detente.

The partners to negotiation testified to their belief in the maintenance and intensification of the process of peace and security in Europe, and a successful conclusion to the follow-up meeting underway in Vienna. Both countries are interested in the Vienna follow-up meeting to conclude in a balanced and meritable final document.

Following his talks Peter Varkonyi met with representatives of the Swiss and international press in Bern. In the late evening hours the foreign minister returned to Budapest.

## SZUROS, HORVATH, OTHERS MEET PLO'S SALAH KHALAF

LD231704 Budapest MTI in English 1520 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] member of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization and deputy leader of Fatah, headed a delegation to Hungary from May 19 to 23 at the invitation of the HWSP Central Committee. The Palestinian politician held talks with Matyas Szuros and Istvan Horvath, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, and met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council.

The Palestinian politician informed his negotiating partners of the achievements made by the Palestinian National Council in its recent 18th session, and the restoration of unity within the liberation organization. The HSWP representatives stressed that the party supports the struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people for asserting its right of self-determination including the right to establish a state of its own. They reconfirmed that all countries in the Middle East including Israel should be given an opportunity to live in peace and security, within internationally recognized borders.

The negotiating parties shared the view that it is indispensable for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East to convene an international conference to be attended, beside all permanent member of the Security Council, by all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## TRADE UNION HEAD MEETS VISITING GREEK DELEGATION

LD262101 Budapest MTI in English 1632 GMT 26 May 87

[All Greek names as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), met the delegation of the united Trade Union Anti-Dictatorship Alliance of Greece (ESAK Associates) currently in Hungary under General Secretary Costas Papakhristodoulou. Talks were held on the present situation of the international trade union movement, the political, social and economic conditions of the two countries, trade union work, the development of bilateral relations and the importance of the peace campaign.

## BERECZ OPENS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

AU260837 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 May 87 pp 1, 4

[Katalin Szikora's report: "Frigyes Berecz' Opening Speech -- The Need for and Possibilities of Restructuring -- The Seventh Economic and Business Management Weeks Have Begun"]

[Text] The opening lecture in the series of events of the Seventh Economic and Business Management Weeks organized by the Scientific Society of Organization and Management was given by Deputy Premier Frigyes Berecz in the meeting hall of Kecskemet County Council on 8 May. The lecture, entitled "The Need for and Possibilities of Economic Restructuring", dealt with formulating the new development path and the required resources, and their social and political effects.

Frigyes Berecz said tht it is not primarily the economic sectors that need restructuring but also the structure of the economic units' activity. From many viewpoints this activity is inadequate for both our domestic possibilities and the demands of the world market. Losses to the people's economy were incurred due to high energy consumption, the low or only intermediate technological level, and low prices. The activities of an inadequate economic structure led to incomes produced by efficiently managed enterprises being directed to less efficient enterprises, and this has reduced the producers' market sensitivity.

"In creating a new production structure one can neither rely exclusively on the need for central programs, nor only on the spontaneity of economic competition," Frigyes Berecz said. We have to start by realizing the country's needs in 10 or 20 years.

"The new production structure should serve both a secure domestic supply and exports, because it is both unreasonable and impossible to be self sufficient in everything. To be able to import, however, it is necessary to produce goods that sell well. Therefore, shaping a product structure should be part of a strategic plan that is still not complete.

"It is an orderly principle of development policy that rarely do products exist that sell well on all markets. This development policy also contains the bilateral and long-term agreements with CEMA and the socialist countries, the relations with nonsocialist partners, as well as some long-term economic development plans."

Frigyes Berecz then spoke in detail about planning a development path:

"The problem with the various plans is not only that they are oversimplified, but also that they extrapolate the poor performances of recent years, and these cannot help in planning a good development path. The two other poles of such a good path should be outlined by a strategic plan that includes goals that can definitely be achieved together with those that may be achieved.

"The implementation of these goals, however, depends on the measures that affect the development path, and this needs the collaboration of intellectual and material power resources. We do not lack intellectual power; however, the training level of the technological and economic intelligentsia needs improvement. We do not have free material resources. It is worthwhile to take further loans only if we do not hurt our credit balance, and if this credit benefits production development and the introduction of new and modern technologies.

"However, there are also closed capital resources that do not function properly: There is an abundance of unexploited fixed assets and stock that circulate too slowly. There is considerable legal and illegal financial power in the hands of the population. We should create the possibilities of involving these assets in the circulation of the people's economy.

"It is no longer heresy to speak about a cyclic character of socialist development. Following the upward trend of the period between 1981-1984, the Hungarian economy is in a downward trend again. The question that arises is whether it is possible to stop this cyclic character? Since we cannot cut ourselves free from a world economy that is developing in a similar way, we will have to continue to consider the effects of this world economy. However, it is possible to reduce the extent of fluctuations and at the same time increase the enterprises' adjustment to these processes. [paragraph continues]

A better founded and more reliable world economic forecast, a more flexible system of foreign economic relations, and ventures in more diverse economic sectors should become ways of achieving this goal."

Frigyes Berecz put the concepts of reform, turn, and acceleration into a historical framework. Today, the reform concept no longer precisely described the direction of the desired progress.

"A turn cannot be a 180-degree regression, rather it should point into the future. What we are talking about is not only the need to accelerate the current development, but also the need for qualitative changes.

"We should produce other things and in a different way than hitherto, and this requires not only the modernization of technological and economic methods, but also an increase in public participation. These goals require a reevaluation of the current system of values and the creation of more efficient incentives."

Berecz then spoke about our foreign economic relations and possibilities. Our relation to CEMA, which is also facing renewal, continues to be of determining importance. Economic restructuring cannot be separated from its social consequences:

"Society is expecting economic development and the individuals are counting on a secure life and future" — Berecz continued. "We have solved innumerable problems in the course of socialist construction, but new ones have also emerged in the meantime. Increasing income differences between certain strata of society are a source of tension today. We are not talking about the need to halt the justified incomes, but the need for wages to contain an element deriving from the social consensus and expressing professional values, and another element that reflects performance. The manpower that will be released in the wake of the economic restructuring will probably have to work temporarily in jobs that are below their professional qualifications."

In concluding his speech, Frigyes Berecz spoke about the factors of success, stressing their objective and subjective conditions: the preparation of forecasts and the professional skill of the body that works them out. In order to be able to outline a future desired by the entire society, it is necessary to take precisely these conditions into consideration.

## BRIEFS

CLERICAL PEACE MEETING HELD — A clerical peace meeting was held in the festive hall of the Budapest Town Hall on 14 May. The meeting, organized by the PPF Budapest Committee, the Budapest Catholic Clerical Peace Committee, and the Budapest Interdenominational Peace Committee, was part of the events of the traditional peace and friendship month of May. For years, representatives of Hungarian churches and denominations have been regularly meeting at this time to express their opinion about Hungary's peace policy. Chief Rabbi Alfred Schoner, chairman of the National Rabbi Council of the Hungarian Jews and of the Rabbinate of the Jewish Community, lectured about the peace forum held in Moscow; Jozsef Adorjan, dean of the Northern Budapest Reformed Diocese and professor at the Reformed Theological Academy, lectured about the dialogue between the religious and Marxists; and Janos Gojak, editor of the Hungarian KURIR, lectured about the Catholic-Marxist symposium held in Budapest last fall. The priests who took the floor at the meeting, took a stand in favor of defending and maintaining peace. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 May 87 p 5 AU]

## URBAN REPORTS ON PRISON RIOT, MISSILE ACCIDENT

LD261529 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpts] The Jaruzelski plan evoked great interest in the world, the government press spokesman said at today's conference. [passage omitted] Jerzy Urban also reported that, yesterday afternoon [25 May], in the prison in Potulice near Bydgoszcz, there was a prison riot. The pretext was that one of the prisoners was put into a restraining belt during lunch. The prisoners demolished the prison interior and started fires. Order was restored toward morning and nobody was harmed. An investigation is being conducted into the incident.

Jerzy Urban also said that as a result of the loss and dropping of a missile near Legnica, one person died, one is in the hospital, and five left a health service clinic after receiving first aid. A commission is calculating the amount of damages. All costs will be borne by the Soviet side, which has expressed regret to the authorities and inhabitants over the accident.

## CARPATHIAN FLOODS CAUSE 'IMMENSE' LOSSES 22 MAY

LD251229 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 May 87

[Summary] Now a report on the flood situation in the Carpathian foothills. Tadeusz Szeroka reporting:

[Szeroka] Water like this comes once every several decades or maybe even once every century. The last time the rivers rose to this level here was in 1934. Friday night will live long in the memories of many people in Krosno, Przemysl, and Rzeszow Voivodships. The losses are immense. In the Przemysl and Rzeszow Voivodships, water destroyed crops on more than 30,000 hectares. Several dozen bridges were damaged and many collapsed. Dozens of kilometers of road were destroyed, as were land drainage and water supply installations. Several dozen factories were flooded in towns like Przeworsk and Rzeszow.

In 15 parishes in Przemysl Voivodship, a natural disaster was declared; in Kanczuga alone, the losses run into hundreds of millions of zlotys. There are problems with drinking water and the health service is starting to give preventative inoculations.

The most dangerous place is where the River Wislok runs into the River San; the water there is at dangerous levels. The small rivers have returned to their courses. Now, laborious cleanup has begun.

## SENATOR KENNEDY GRANTS INTERVIEW, ENDS VISIT

### Discusses Arms, Relations

LD251900 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2020 GMT 24 May 87

[Interview with Senator Edward Kennedy by Jerzy Wajszczuk from the "International Club" program; date and place not given -- recorded, in English with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] [Wajszczuk] I am pleased to speak to you, Mr Senator. This is your second visit to Warsaw.

[Kennedy] That's right. I visited Poland 25 years ago, in 1962. My elder brother John visited Poland when he was still a senator, and my second brother, Robert, also visited Poland when he was still a senator. Even though a lot of time has passed I remember that all members of our family were always received well and with warmth by the Polish nation. We have always taken a close interest in relations between the Polish and the American nations. I appreciate very much the opportunity of this visit, particularly now, as this is an extremely interesting time, full of challenges. The situation in Poland is full of a new spirit and I think possibilities exist for expanding relations between the Polish nation and the United States.

One of the advantages of this visit is that I have the opportunity not only of talking with government representatives but also of meeting with church leaders, Cardinal Glemp, and others, so that I can talk about the role of the church. I shall meet therefore both those in government and those outside it, the workers, and the intellectuals so I can better understand the development of the national accord currently taking place in Poland. I have also come here with other members of the Kennedy family to present awards to leading personalities struggling for human rights here in Poland, as well as to honor the priest who gave his life in the defense of human rights.

[Wajszczuk] One could call this the Kennedy clan's invasion of Warsaw.

[Kennedy] As I have said already to my other interlocutors, it is a good thing that examinations are in progress at U.S. universities, otherwise another dozen or so members of the Kennedy family would have joined in this visit. All were very keen to come here, they know about our family's close ties (?with Poland) and about the Polish contribution to the development of our own country. That is why they wanted very much to come here. It would have been a great pleasure for them, and I think that they would have made many new friends here.

[Wajszczuk] Such contacts are very useful for both sides; they contribute to a better understanding. What would you like to tell the Poles about current U.S. issues, issues which interest the American public?

[Kennedy] Profound discussions are going on; there are many ideas on arms control, for example, on whether an agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons will be reached, which is so directly connected with Polish security interests. Lively discussions are conducted on the U.S. political scene on issues concerning Europe, regarding its security and its potential conflicts. That is an important issue.

There is also a general conviction that Poland currently is attempting to solve its economic problems, that it is attempting to attract credits and investment from Western Europe and the United States. There are possibilities for direct investment, of course, and important possibilities for using international credit institutions. Here, I have in mind the Paris Club and the IMF bodies.

There is also great interest in progress concerning the implementation of the Helsinki agreements, the signatories of which are both Poland and the United States, and also the Soviet Union. There is important evidence of progress in human rights. There are many areas that interest us, and it has been fascinating during my several days in Poland to learn what is going on in Poland as far as those matters are concerned.

[Wajszczuk] We are interested in your views on the socialist states. Last year you visited Moscow in the Soviet Union. You had talks with Mikhail Gorbachev. What do you think about the prospects for restoring U.S.-Soviet relations?

[Kennedy] There are areas in our relations where we differ. Nevertheless, I consider it important for us to attempt to specify converging areas. My visit to the Soviet Union last year was the third such visit. I had already visited that country in 1974 and 1978, and most recently last year. I am convinced there exist important possibilities for making considerable progress in arms control. In the U.S. Senate and among my fellow countrymen I have undertaken efforts to persuade the present U.S. Administration to avail itself more -- or at least some -- of these possibilities.

I hope we do not miss the present opportunity. Since World War II, irrespective of whether it was the Democrats or the Republicans who were in power, a certain amount of progress has been achieved in this respect. Not so much as I would wish, but a certain progress nevertheless. We have not achieved the effects I think would or could have been achieved in the last 7 years, but I hope that some kind of breakthrough will take place.

After this trip I intend to go to Geneva and meet with (?individual) negotiators. On behalf of the U.S. Senate I will maintain the role of observer at the disarmament talks in Geneva. I am looking forward to my trip there so I can see for myself what the situation is really like.

[Wajszczuk] What conclusions do you think can be drawn from the history of East-West relations?

[Kennedy] Well, there are areas of difference here. President John Kennedy said that it was a challenge to leaders to make the world safe while maintaining existing differences. We do not always deal with governments identical to our own; we should not even aspire to this. What we should do, however, is to make sure that governments observe the rights of individuals' and allow for developments based on traditions and their (?own) history. Governments will continue to be different, but what we can achieve is to ensure the world is safe despite differences.

This constitutes some of the challenges for the leaders of various states and for those involved in international politics. Significant possibilities of progress in this sphere exist and it is our task to search for ways of encouraging and supporting (?them).

[Wajszczuk] Europe at present constitutes one of the most important issues of international politics. How do you see the place of Europe in the Soviet-U.S. dialogue?

[Kennedy] Well, it is essential, particularly at this time. Above all attention is focused on the package of disarmanent proposals. Regarding arms control, a number of elements exist. There is something we call Star Wars and their program. Little progress has been made here. Apart from that, the U.S.-Soviet dialogue includes such important topics as long-range missiles, bombers, and submarines. Here, too, progress is not too great, but regarding European issues a certain significant progress has been achieved at Reykjavik. I hope to hear of more progress when I visit Geneva.

[Wajszczuk] You mentioned Star Wars, (?the SDI program). What is your opinion about this program and the possibilities of achieving progress in nuclear arms reduction?

[Kennedy] First, I think that such reductions are possible in general. Second, I think the Soviet Union also has a Star Wars research program. And so, I feel that it is important for the United States to have such a program. Nevertheless, it seems to me that the militarization of space would be a great mistake. Both sides should make efforts to work out methods preventing this. This is realistic. Even if it is not achieved by the current administration, it should be achieved by the next administration.

[Wajszczuk] Coming back to current affairs, have you heard about the latest proposal from General Jaruzelski aimed at reducing tension in Europe?

[Kennedy] Yes, I have. This proposal encompasses the battlefield nuclear weapons question. In practice, there are many types of these so-called tactical nuclear weapons in the arsenals of both the United States and the Soviet Union, deployed in central Europe. Jaruzelski's proposal concentrates upon this sphere, while not ignoring the issue of conventional forces. It also encompasses, as an integral part, the reduction of the element of surprise from both sides of the opposing military groupings. Attention is also drawn here to confidence-building, which constitutes a very significant element.

All these factors certainly would have to be considered when reaching agreement on battlefield nuclear weapons. An important matter regarding talks on reducing nuclear weapons is that of conducting parallel discussions on conventional force reduction and the same talks on confidence-building measures, to eliminate the element of surprise. It seems that all these elements, if taken together, are useful components in East-West dialogue. The question remains: How will these types of negotiations progress? This is undoubtedly a useful initiative, which, in my opinion, can and should be taken into account.

[Wajszczuk] I would now like to return to the matter of Polish-U.S. relations. These have not been good in the last few years. We are now seeing certain positive changes. What can we expect from Polish-U.S. relations in the future? What is your personal opinion?

[Kennedy] Every American who knows about history knows about the great contribution by Americans of Polish origin to our own struggles for national freedoms. There are such names as Pulaski, Kosciuszko, and many, many others. People who know history understand that. We have also been aware that Polish and U.S. soldiers fought side by side against fascism and Hitlerism; this creates close bonds of brotherhood-in-arms. I currently serve in the U.S. Senate alongside Barbara Mikulski from Maryland, who is a very good and highly humane leader of the state, who openly expresses her views. There is also Senator Frank Murkowski of Alaska, and Senate Budget Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski. That reminds us of the great contribution in our political life of people whose forefathers came from Poland. It concerns all fields and aspects of life in the United States. There exists a historic, cultural and ethnic bond.

It is very deep and that is why we note the great interest in what has been going on in Poland. Either there is a real spirit of accord encompassing all classes of Polish society of different experiences who work together, or there is no such accord. During our brief visit we want to acquaint ourselves much better with this matter. I would like to become an advocate of positive, constructive, and useful thinking on finding ways to achieve progress in relations between the Polish and American nations.

[Wajszczuk] What could be done to improve economic relations between Poland and the United States?

[Kennedy] People in the United States are trying to understand whether the movement toward national accord in Poland is authentic and encompasses all elements of society, or whether it has been imposed from above; and whether the movement will encompass everybody, workers and intellectuals, and even those who have a different attitude toward some elements of government policy. If the accord will indeed reflect the will of the Polish nation, then it will be met with a very positive response. I know that this will be the case in my country, in the United States, and also in Western Europe, and throughout the international community. I think that this is one of the reasons for the very great interest in what is happening in Poland at present. Many people want to believe that the spirit of renewal in Poland is something authentic, that the whole nation will benefit.

[Wajszczuk] I think your present visit is also very important for a better knowledge of Polish affairs and our internal relations.

[Kennedy] Indeed, we expect a lot from those few days, and I am very glad for the opportunity to take part in the program with you. We heard a lot about you. You are Poland's Cronkite.

[Wajszczuk] Thank you, Senator Kennedy.

[Kennedy] Thank you.

### Departs With Family 25 May

LD252211 Warsaw PAP in English 1840 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 25 -- On the last day of his visit to Poland, Senator Edward Kennedy met here today with members of the Consultative Council at the president of the Council of State. The meeting briefed the American guest on the council's history and its role in the process of national agreement.

Next, Senator Kennedy gave a breakfast in honour of chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek.

In the afternoon, the senator went to Oswiecim where, at the site of the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz, he paid tribute to victims of Nazi crimes.

Senator Kennedy and his relatives left Poland tonight.

## RADIO, TV OFFICIAL PREVIEWS COVERAGE OF POPE'S VISIT

LD252315 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 25 — "The TV and radio coverage of the third pilgrimage to Poland by Pope John Paul II will be the biggest production-technical venture in the history of the Polish radio and television. Suffice it to say that over just one week we will broadcast as many live transmissions as we usually do over a year," Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Janusz Roszkowski told PAP.

A detailed schedule of the coverage will be published in newspapers one week ahead of the events, as is usually the case, Roszkowski went on. I can say today that the Polish radio and television will broadcast live transmissions from 17 places. Nation-wide TV channels will transmit the ceremony of welcome at the airport, the pope's meeting with the president of the Council of State, and a mass at the opening of the eucharistic congress.

On the following days of the visit, we will broadcast the pope's visit to the site of the Nazi extermination camp in Majdanek, his meeting with young people in Westerplatte, the mass at the conclusion of the eucharistic congress in the defilade square in Warsaw and the farewell ceremony at the Warsaw Airport. Live transmissions from masses in Lublin, Tarnow, Gdansk and Lodz will be broadcast on regional channels. Apart from live transmissions on TV, two nation-wide radio channels will also give their broadcasts.

The schedule of radio and TV coverage has been agreed upon with representatives of the Polish Episcopate during talks which were marked by very good atmosphere, Roszkowski also said.

Since the amount of technical equipment at our disposal is insufficient, both our staff and equipment will be transferred, usually during the nights, from one place to another. We could not cope with the tasks facing us without extraordinary moves. We had to buy some extra equipment abroad. We also asked fraternal televisions in socialist states to lend us some of their equipment.

We will provide services for foreign televisions and radio stations, and also provide and equip reporting facilities for commentators from a dozen or so radio and TV networks.

The extra current expenses connected with the coverage of the papal visit to Poland are estimated at more than half a billion zlotys, while extra cost of necessary capital equipment — about 2.6 billion zlotys, said Roszkowski.

## JARUZELSKI ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT JAPAN 28 JUN

LD261426 Warsaw PAP in English 1330 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 26 — President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an official state visit to Japan between June 28 and July 2, at an invitation of the Japanese Government, conveyed by Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone.

## AFGHANISTAN'S WAKIL MEETS OFFICIALS 20-22 MAY

### Meets Jaruzelski, Orzechowski

LD231100 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Comrade Abdol Wakil, PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee Politburo member and DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] foreign affairs minister, is on an official friendly visit to the PPR at the invitation of Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and foreign affairs minister of the PPR. Abdol Wakil met yesterday afternoon with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council.

During the meeting, Comrade Abdol Wakil delivered greetings and best wishes for the good health of Comrade Jaruzelski and for the victories and prosperity of the fraternal and friendly people of the PPR from Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Then he gave detailed information on the situation regarding Afghanistan and the Geneva talks between the DRA and Pakistan, as well as on the internal progressive, national reconciliation policy and the necessity of its proclamation and its achievement. Both sides also discussed and exchanged views on topics of mutual interest and international issues.

In conclusion, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the government and the Polish people, expressed his all-round support for the democratic and peace-loving policy of the party and the DRA Government and promised that his government and people are ready to provide any type of assistance and cooperation to the people of the DRA.

According to another report, official talks between Comrade Abdol Wakil and Comrade Marian Orzechowski began yesterday morning at the Polish Foreign Affairs Ministry. During these talks both sides exchanged views and held a comprehensive discussion on topics of mutual interest, and international and regional issues, the sides stressed on their joint stand toward the issues discussed.

A protocol on foreign ministry cooperation for 1987-90 and an agreement on education and cultural cooperation between the DRA and Poland for 1987-89 were signed by the foreign ministers.

### Communique Reviews Activities

LD221850 Warsaw PAP in English 1735 GMT 22 May 87

["Communique on Afghan Foreign Minister's Visit" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- Abdol Wakil, a member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Afghan minister of foreign affairs paid an official, friendly visit to Poland on May 20-22 at the invitation of PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski. Wakil was received by the First Secretary of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda.

In the course of the visit the sides signed a government programme of cultural cooperation for the years 1987-1989 and a protocol on cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of Poland and Afghanistan.

Ministers Orzechowski and Wakil reviewed Polish-Afghan relations and discussed a score of international issues. Both sides stated with satisfaction that Polish-Afghan relations, based on years-long traditions of friendship, were developing prosperously. There are possibilities of deepening them in line with the interests of both sides, for the good of progress and peace. The sides expressed satisfaction at the fruitfully developing contacts between the PUWP and the PDPA.

Minister Orzechowski briefed the Afghan side on the development of the situation in Poland, on the activities of the party and the Polish Government aimed at strengthening the socialist state and improving the economic situation. He also briefed the Afghan side on the situation in Europe and Poland's new initiatives aimed at decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. In this context Orzechowski pointed to the significance of the latest Polish proposals presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski during the debates of the Second PRON Congress.

The Afghan side expressed respect for these activities and voiced a conviction that the Polish nation, under the leadership of the PUWP, would accomplish significant progress in the implementation of socio-economic reforms, in the continuation of the construction of socialism. At the same time it highly assessed Poland's activity on the international arena aimed at preserving peace and security, and expressed support for the presented initiatives. Minister Wakil briefed the Polish side on the progressive transformation taking place in Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, on the policy of national reconciliation pursued there and activities to defend the revolution, independence and national sovereignty.

The Polish side expressed support for the efforts aimed at securing internal stability and the normalization of relations with neighbouring states. It expressed respect for the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence pursued by Afghanistan.

Both ministers expressed support for the programme of the Soviet Union aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. They pointed to the significance of the Soviet proposals forwarded in Reykjavik, Prague and Moscow aimed at reducing nuclear weapons, countering armaments in space and eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. While discussing the situation in Asia both ministers pointed to the importance of the Soviet proposals presented in Vladivostok last July aimed at creating a system of security in the region of Asia and the Pacific.

Both ministers expressed full support for the Delhi Declaration of last November signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi. They spoke out in favour of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The ministers stressed the role played by the movement of non-aligned states in the struggle for lowering international tension, for peace and the security of nations.

Minister Wakil invited Minister Marian Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

## CZYREK HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS SYRIA 20 MAY

LD202143 Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 20 May 87

[By PAP special correspondent Tadeusz Jackowski]

[Text] Damascus, May 20 — PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary Jozef Czyrek ended an official visit to Syria today. Before his departure for Poland Czyrek told newsmen that the talks concerned all issues tied with both the internal and foreign policies of both countries.

Czyrek, who was in Damascus at the invitation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, was received by Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad and held talks with two vice presidents: 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam who is responsible for Syria's foreign policies and Zuhayr Mashariqa who is also the chairman of the National Front for Progress which unites various political groupings and trends. The sides signed documents on cooperation between both parties for the years 1987-1988.

During a press conference held here Czyrek stated that Poland consistently supported the struggle of Syria and all Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people, for independent statehood, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Cyzrek stressed that Syria's special role stemmed from its positive attitude towards the Soviet initiative of convening an international conference, from its efforts to remove the consequences of the Israeli aggression and from its consistent and steadfast opposition to dictates, pressure and subversion of imperialism and Zionism.

Czyrek supported the initiative of President Al-Asad to convene an international conference under U.N. auspices to discuss issues of terrorism. There is a need for such a conference in order to discern between acts of terrorism, including state terrorism as expressed in the bombardment of Tripoli and Banghazi by the United States or of Tunisia and Lebanon by Israel, from just liberation struggle.

Czyrek also discussed the prospects of holding an international conference on introducing peace in the Middle East.

## FOURTH PZPR PLENUM CONTINUES TALKS 23 MAY

### Jaruzelski Reopens Sessions

LD230829 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 23 May 87

[Excerpt] A moment ago the deliberations of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resumed. They were opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee. [passage omitted]

### Views Party Work Structures

LD232134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 May 87

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Before I come to the dispatches from home and abroad, as agreed, I ask my colleague in Ursus to come on the air.

[Correspondent] Discussion is in progress at the fourth plenum. Basic party organizations must be open to young people and their affairs, said Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. The party should know the ambitions of young people and their moral, spiritual, and material needs. The attitudes of party members are a pattern for young people; they must be worthy of this. Fifty percent of young people joining the party are ZSMP members. Fifty percent of workers are people under 35. These facts cannot be disregarded in party activity, said Jerzy Szmajdzinski. The young generation expects consistency from the party in the decisions taken regarding it. Youth activists cannot confine themselves to presenting flowers on ceremonial occasions. They want to take an open, constructive part in the country's political and economic life.

Edward Sawicki, Central Committee member and worker at the Transport Equipment Plant (WSK)-Mielec, said: The discussion on the theses for the fourth plenum livened up the largest plant in the Rzeszow region. It showed up the flaws and shortcomings of the party organization in the plant. Today, more value is placed on the hypocrite, the smart guy, and the drone than on the ideologically committed person, who is devoted to the party. The authority of the party in a large plant is decided by its basic cells, the departmental and basic party organizations, but these cells need support.

The presence of party activity in introducing the second stage of the economic reform will be guaranteed only when every party member at his work post is an ardent proponent of reforming the economy. At the end of his speech, Edward Sawicki appealed for a constant broadening of contacts between voivodship and central party authorities, and basic party organizations in the provinces.

Next to take the floor was Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak, who presented a report on the review of organizational structures and work posts in the party apparatus. The review's brief, he said, includes a search for new, more effective methods of operation. This is an important issue, since the party apparatus is the chief organizer of party work. The purpose of the review is for highly qualified party activists, who are also capable of meeting the requirement to socialize the work of the party apparatus, to work in party echelons. The assumption adopted is that there will be a more flexible approach to the number of full-time posts, in accordance with the Politburo resolution. The conclusions emerging from the review have already led, among other things, to the proposal to merge some Central Committee departments. The first stage of the review's work will be completed in the fourth quarter of this year. The party, Kazimierz Cypryniak said, gives preference to political methods of operation. This requires (?openness), a departure from the methods of direct rule, particularly in economic matters. A new model of a socialist state is being created, in which a clear division between political and economic powers is being drawn. The function of the party in the state must be looked at anew today; it must be verified, scientifically, and practically. [passage omitted]

Just now, Krystian Luczak, Central Committee member and first secretary of the voivodship committee in Wloclawek, has finished his speech. As a result of a poll taken among first secretaries, he stated, far-reaching conclusions have emerged. It is worth promulgating them, especially among the leading officials of ministerial departments. There must be reflection, particularly on the views concerning introducing the economic reform, labor discipline, the production quality, and the possibilities for party organizations to influence life in enterprises. That is all in this report; we will be back again in 2 hours, after 1200 in the 'From Home and Abroad' magazine program.

## Discuss Party Cooperation

LD232150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 May 87

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Our reporters are covering the second day of the deliberations of the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee. Now more about the discussion from Ursus:

[Correspondent] The discussion has been going on at the plenum since 0900. Up to now, the floor has been taken by 12 speakers. During a break in the debate, a delegation of plenum participants went to 11 Ursus departments to see the workers' working conditions and also to thank them for making space for the plenum's 2-day deliberations.

Now, about the next voices in today's plenary discussion. Miroslaw Okrasa, Central Committee member and worker from Wroclaw, said: The tasks currently facing the party demand changes in the style and methods of operation. Hesitant and undecided people must be eliminated from the party's ranks. Their positions should be given to the consistent and the devoted. The party's standing cannot increase without an increase and consolidation in the standing of the basic party organization.

Major General Zdzislaw Rozbicki, a Central Committee member, spoke about the party's activity in the Army and also about the country's military defense situation.

(Halina Smialowska-Rykel) [as heard], director of the 'Wanda' clothing plant in Sosnowiec, spoke about cooperation between party organizations and factory managements. We are going to extremes. We used to speak of the era of success, now we speak of the era of complaints. One hears complaints that everything is bad: the family, the director, the party organization, and so on. (Halina Smialowska) asked: Can we achieve anything by complaining? It's good that we realize our shortcomings, but we must not go to extremes.

We must not ignore what we succeeded in doing and what we want to do. Success cannot be built from negotiation. Those remarks ended (Halina Smialowska's) speech. [passage omitted]

After a break, the plenary discussion resumed with a speech by Zenon Czech, Central Committee member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Przemysl, who was the 12th speaker today. We will talk about his speech in our next report, at 1400.

## Decries 'Passivity' of Measures

LD232304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 May 87

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Over to our reporters on the deliberations of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum:

[First reporter] Good day, ladies and gentlemen. The authority of basic party organizations is decided by effective solution of the issues most important to the people. That, in a nutshell, sums up the discussion that has been going on at the fourth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Since our last report, eight speakers have taken the floor; they represented various social and professional strata.

[Second reporter] Zenon Czech, Central Committee member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Przemysl, considered what should be done so that basic party organizations can operate more effectively than before. Above all, one must not forget one's own history and traditions, which often are not sufficiently utilized. This sort of break in continuity and forgetfulness of achievements up to now is a serious flaw in the activity of basic party organizations. There are, too, fairly widespread opinions that, in the situation of progressive democratization, basic organizations will withdraw from activity. Basic party organizations have not seen to it that they have a proper influence on worker councils and in the trade unions. The next important problem is the issue of unity in the party, especially at the lowest levels. Up to now there also have been difficulties in working out a uniform standpoint on given issues. One opinion is represented by the voivodship or urban committee, for example, and another by the basic party organization. This is partly due to not everyone being totally familiar with the party's resolutions; not everyone, is conversant with the theoretical assumptions of Marxism-Leninism, either. [passage omitted]

In the speech by Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Koszalin, I noted the statement that the activeness of basic party organizations is not just of an intraorganizational nature. Party members should listen carefully to the views and voices of nonparty people. The party's fate by no means is a matter of indifference to the whole of society. The success of the adopted programs for modernizing the economy will depend, after all, on the results of the basic party organizations' work, so we should not avoid criticism or answers to questions. Objective criticism is better than [word indistinct] sycophancy. Sensitive issues must not be ignored, but one must take care not to create artificial chaos, not to be superficial, not to do things for show.

The speech by Zbigniew Hanf, Central Committee member and trade union chairman in the Staszic coal mine in Katowice, met with great interest and applause. He expressed disquiet at the constant passivity and (?lack of) effectiveness of measures. No wonder that, although our country is becoming younger, the party is getting older. Many comrades must ask themselves the question: What have they done to attract young people? Must it always be so that during meetings concerning the economic reform, people ask: What is in it for me? A Central Committee member cannot answer that question, but the facts could, for example, if there were fully stocked shops, but the economic mechanisms are still ineffective.

The discussion at the fourth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee is now over. During the 2-day debate, 47 speakers took the floor. A further 41 have entered their speeches in the protocol. There is a break at the moment and a speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski is expected.

## Cypryniak Delivers Address

LD231816 Warsaw PAP in English 1259 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 -- Following is an abridged version of the address delivered at the 4th PUWP Central Committee Plenum by Kazimierz Cypryniak, a PUWP Central Committee secretary.

I wish to present the provisions of conducting the review of organizational structures, of work posts and a review of cadres in PUWP committees.

The process of socializing the work of Central Committee departments, voivodship and lower level committees will be continued. The next step should include the creation of advisory teams attached to the central and voivodship committee departments and to other committees, and composed of experts and both party and non-aligned activists.

A flexible system of shaping the number and structure of posts in Central Committee departments and respective voivodships will be of special importance for the right selection of party employees. Within the system the heads of departments and the leadership of voivodship committees will be able to decide whether to employ more low-paid employees or less but better-paid ones.

We intend to introduce the new system of shaping the number and structure of posts in the party as of January 1, 1988, following cuts in the number of political employees in the Central Committee by about 20 percent and administrative-technical employees in all committees by about 10 percent on the average, and after moving about 10 percent of political employees of voivodship committees to lowest level authorities.

Within the framework of the first stage of review work the Political Bureau proposes to merge the Economic Department and the Social-and-Labour Department into one Socio-Economic Department with the duty to coordinate the activities of the party among the young generation and cooperate with youth organizations.

The new structure of the Central Committee does not envisage upholding the rank of a department for the following: the Central Archives, the Bureau for Letters and Inspection and the Bureau for Sejm Affairs. A review of all work posts will be conducted. The goal of the undertaking is to determine the degree of work load. A review of cadres among all party workers will be accompanied by the review of work posts. The results will be used in determining the individual range of duties. The first stage of review work will be completed in the fourth quarter of this year.

The party's preference for political methods of influence at the same time signifies support for the construction of a state model with a clear -- as was the case in the past -- division of powers between the party and its allies, bodies of people's government, state administration, economic administration and socio-political and labour organizations. This direction of changes compels the party to further and consistently reject the operative solutions to various economic-production issues and those tied with direct government and management.

## Adopts Plenum Resolutions

LD231824 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 -- The Central Committee of the PUWP Central Committee adopted the resolutions of the 4th plenum whose drafts were presented by PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau member, Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla on behalf of the Resolutions and Motions Commission.

The plenum passed a resolution on the increase of the role of basic party cells in the socio-political and economic life of People's Poland.

The Central Committee adopted a resolution on changes in the organizational structures of the party. The 4th plenum of the PUWP Central Committee adopted a resolution on observances of the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

In connection with the fact that Wladyslaw Loranc and Jerzy Swiderski took over new functions Wojciech Jaruzelski forwarded a motion to dismiss them from functions of Central Committee heads. The Central Committee accepted this proposal.

### Jaruzelski Closes Plenum

LD231828 Warsaw PAP in English 1504 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 -- The PUWP Central Committee plenary meeting wound up today after Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered a concluding address.

## POLITBURO VIEWS MAY DAY, LABOR LAW 5 MAY

AU130851 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 5 May, having studied reports on the May Day celebrations, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo highly evaluated the course of the May Day celebrations and the associated functions. About 10 million working people -- the highest number in 6 years -- participated in 1,769 marches and rallies. Attendance was higher in all voivodships.

Demonstrations occurred in a festive, cheerful mood and, at the same time, in a dignified manner and with respect for the proletarian tradition. The family character of May Day was also obvious because people often attended marches, rallies, and festive functions together with their closest relatives, including children.

The working class determined the mood of these festivities, which were attended by working people from many social-occupational communities, by both members of the party and the allied parties, and by nonparty people, many PRON members, and trade unionists. The Polish rural areas played a big part in the festivities. School youngsters, especially those from vocational school, groups of working youths, members of the Polish Scout Union, the ZMP [Polish Youth Union], the ZMW [Rural Youth Union], the Polish University Student Association were to be seen everywhere. Many representatives of the world of science and culture were present.

This large attendance testified to the support for the line of socialist renewal and national agreement, for efforts to restore the economy to its full capacity, and for development and meeting social needs. Thought about daily worries went hand in hand with the hope that our national and personal aspirations will be fulfilled in the coming years.

Participants in demonstrations expressed their support for the internationalist ties linking the Polish working class with working people in the fraternal socialist countries, and with the forces of peace and progress in the entire world.

The May Day celebrations, and especially the civic social pledges in which 4.5 million persons took part, testify to the increasing commitment of citizens, to a feeling of responsibility for the country's affairs, and to the desire to act in the name of the common good.

The Politburo cordially thanks the working people for their massive participation in the May Day celebrations and civic social pledges.

Next the Politburo, at the joint meeting with the OPZZ leadership, studied the assumptions of the draft modifications to the labor code and the preparations for concluding branch collective accords and plant accords soon.

It was stressed that the problems under examination are of great economic significance and, at the same time, attracted great social interest. Approval was expressed for the most urgently proposed changes in the labor code, which should be introduced as early as this year. The modifications are justified by the legal solutions in force (by the laws on plants, self-management bodies, trade unions) and must consider the crucial changes that have taken place in our economy.

The main purpose of the basic modification of the labor law -- this modification should be carried out at a later date -- must be an adaptation of the principles of the labor code to the lines of the second stage of the economic reform, while ensuring protection for the working people's vital interests. This is necessary to trigger the enterprising spirit, accelerate restructuring processes, and raise the effectiveness of plants' performance.

It was recognized that it is necessary to submit proposed changes to a broad consultation with society, especially with trade union communities.

Discussing the state of work to implement the law on collective labor accords, the Politburo stressed the need to strengthen the role of the work forces -- the masters of independent and self-financing plants -- and to ensure cohesion between regulations and other legal enactments regulating the functioning of plants under the reform's conditions. The need to counter inflation is one of the issues that should be considered.

During the discussion it was pointed out that work discipline in many plants is unsatisfactory and supervision of fulfillment of duties and accountability for tasks at all work positions are inadequate.

It was stressed that negative trends in labor relations even continue to grow in many cases. This applies to features of socioeconomic life such as leaving work, absenting oneself from work for no valid reason, drinking at work, poor workmanship through intentional damage caused, and thefts of plant property committed by workers.

These reprehensible attitudes are not being combated in a sufficiently radical and resolute manner. Combating these attitudes calls for action at all management levels. This action is especially necessary in plants. It is important to evaluate in a principled manner and list the names of the cadres responsible for the individual sectors of economic and social life.

The Politburo stressed that the press, radio, and television should devote the necessary attention to these issues in a bolder, specific, and personal manner, indicating those who are guilty of failures and lack supervision. Criticism should be direct and meaningful, so it is clear what and who is involved, from the top levels through ministers, vice ministers, voivodas, plant managers, brigade leaders, or workers. Nor can other bodies, including representatives of party cells, be exempt from criticism.

However, it is not enough to record and describe the disturbing facts. Criticism should analyze and be more profound. It should not only indicate phenomena, but also the reasons for them — both objective, which it is often impossible to quickly remove, and primarily, subjective, which depend on individual attitudes and on one's relation to the work to be done. The aim of criticism is not only to identify and punish the guilty, but primarily to solve this problem.

The duty to respond to press criticism, which should be done in the form of a public report that an irregularity and its sources have been eliminated and those personally responsible named, must be rigorously observed. On the other hand, this implies that people have the right to defend themselves against superficial and unjustified observations. Criticism should serve to create a greater openness of views and appraisals and to intensify socialist renewal and reforms. It should facilitate eliminating whatever hinders people from living and working better, and clearing the field for a qualitatively new stage of economic reform.

At the same time, the press, radio, and television should popularize the names of the people and work teams working efficiently, the enterprising spirit and initiative, skills in cooperating with others, and in this way foster models of attitudes and conduct worthy of praise and imitation.

The Politburo accepted a report on the state of the construction of the oncological center in Warsaw, together with proposals aimed at more quickly completing this establishment.

## JASKIERNIA DELIVERS PRON THESES TO CONGRESS 8 MAY

AU131018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 May 87 p 4

[PAP report on "theses" of the PRON Programmatic Report delivered by PRON General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia to the 8 May Warsaw session of the Second PRON Congress.]

[Text] Speaking of PRON, it is impossible to ignore its basic constitutional function in uniting the people for the good of the PPR and in promoting cooperation among the party, social organizations and associations, and citizens regardless of their views, to strengthen the socialist state and the country's comprehensive development.

— PRON has become a platform for cooperation among members of the PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, Pax, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Catholic-Social Union. This is not "once-in-a-blue-moon" cooperation or cooperation conducted during formal meetings. This cooperation involves daily, creative efforts to utilize pluralistic inspirations and motivations to solve the country's problems.

— PRON has been instrumental in promoting positive state-church relations and has become a symbol of the dialogue between Catholics and Marxists and between believers and nonbelievers. It has become a symbol of cooperation between party and nonparty people an important expression of expanding and intensifying the coalition method of government.

-- When working out the second congress program, we must answer this question: What has changed in Polish social, political, and economic reality since the period of the First PRON Congress? We must be precise in identifying barriers to our development and must search for ways to overcome them. We must be honest in determining our potential and realistically appraise the fitness of our movement.

-- We support continuing political-constitutional reforms. A special place among them is given to the demand that there should be further democratization of the law governing elections to the Sejm and the people's councils. This democratization should enable citizens to enjoy full opportunities to propose and evaluate candidates at preelection meetings and to choose their favorite from among several candidates with equal rights.

-- We continue to support the First PRON Congress' postulate that a new law on associations, one that is compatible with the present times, be formulated. We believe the increase in one's individual militancy in economic life should go hand in hand with better opportunities for one's participation in social and public life.

-- We believe it is possible to expand the Sejm's powers in making appointments for state positions, especially in the case of the first chairman of the Supreme Court and the general prosecutor. The Sejm's control functions vis-a-vis the executive bodies of state power should be improved.

-- It is desirable to consolidate the Sejm's Socioeconomic Council in our political system and to consider the possibility of even turning the council into the second parliamentary body in the long run. Consideration should be given to empowering the PRON National Council to propose laws.

-- The 1987-91 period will be used to work out a draft of a new PPR Constitution as proposed by the 10th PZPR Congress. This will be an opportunity to comprehensively analyze the enactments of our basic law and work out the lines of justified changes. Participation in the work on the new constitution will be one of PRON's main tasks in the coming term. Because of the special importance of the Constitution as our basic law, we feel its draft should be submitted to a national referendum.

-- We welcome with satisfaction accelerating economic reform. Lost time should be recovered through accelerating and tightening solutions. The published theses on the reform's second stage agree, on the whole, with PRON's position, especially with the "Social Report on the Economic Reform," published prior to the 10th PZPR Congress.

-- We oppose bureaucratic-conservative forces' efforts to spread illusory hopes that the most vital problems of the PPR's socioeconomic development can be solved through small cosmetic changes in our economy's function.

-- We are consistent in professing the principle that each should be paid for the results of his work. That is why we will support efforts to depart from wage egalitarianism and we will foster desirable social attitudes in this spirit.

-- We take social justice to mean the creation of equal chances for every citizen and the unconditional rule of law.

-- We favor taking advantage of the existence of various forms of ownership in our economy; we favor equal treatment for these, accompanied by the application of productivity criteria.

-- We favor improving the economic management system by means of a far-reaching decentralization of powers. There can be no question of increased responsibility without an actual increase in powers to make decisions.

-- We attach fundamental importance to essential structural reforms throughout the entire system of economic functioning, which closely involves a restructuring of sociopolitical relations in the state.

-- We agree with the opinion that it is urgently necessary to reform the center of economic management and the banking system.

-- Dangers to increased food output and better feeding of the country stem not only from the weakness of the national economy but also from the nonimplementation of adopted programs designed to boost agricultural output. These programs are competing with parochial interests.

-- On the one hand, we demand a profound reform in housing construction and a new housing policy; on the other hand, we will continue to undertake initiatives designed to achieve direct results, taking advantage of our experience so far.

-- We favor a development concept for the country that conforms to ecological standards. In other words, we favor including environmental protection in socioeconomic policy, a harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and the continuation of man's biological ties with nature.

-- We believe greater progress is necessary to eliminate disparities in access to culture by various communities, especially between urban and rural communities. It is becoming increasingly important to propagate those forms of cultural participation in which culture is created at the same time.

-- PRON should prepare young people to resolve thorny issues connected with their community and turn them into activists capable of organizing informal action groups. PRON bodies should form a natural background for these people.

-- Accord is also necessary in international relations. People must agree that peace is indivisible and that future generations have the right to have uncontaminated air and unpolluted water and to live free of poverty and hunger. That is why peace for us is both a moral and a political value.

-- In international activity, PRON will support everything that serves the stabilization of Europe and encourages European unity based on a respect for the Yalta-Potsdam political and territorial order and for the CSCE decisions. We consider it our duty to support the USSR's disarmament initiatives. We believe it is possible for mankind to enter the 21st century without accumulated destruction resources, without nuclear weapons, without the threat of total war and annihilation.

-- We highly praise the activity of the Vatican and Pope John Paul II for the sake of world peace and calm among people.

-- We are guided by the basic principle of our activity: PRON's strength lies in the strength of the people creating PRON, in the attitudes of corporate and individual members, in the wisdom of PRON words, but most of all in the effectivens of PRON action.

-- May the words "Accord, Rebirth, Development" be imbued with citizens' meditation today, and with a consistent implementation of the adopted program tomorrow.

## BRIEFS

FARMING COOPERATION WITH GDR — Berlin, May 21 — Agriculture Ministers of Poland and the GDR Stanislaw Zieba and Bruno Lietz met in Schwerin today to review the implementation of decisions contained in the protocol on long-term cooperation for 1986-1990 signed in Warsaw in 1985. Appraising positively the realization of the above mentioned decisions, the sides stressed the significance of the progress in the work of joint research teams in the area of development of breeding. In a statement for PAP Minister Zieba drew attention to the achievements of the joint Polish-GDR research teams, including a new variety of sugar beets. In the breeding of animals the Polish-GDR cooperation centres on the development in the exchange of technologies in the agricultural-food industry. Both sides positively evaluate direct cooperation between enterprises, scientific institutes and economic organizations, as well as direct exchange between enterprises. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2250 GMT 21 May 87 LD]

COOPERATION WITH SRV DISCUSSED — Warsaw, May 26 — The Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology met for its 11th session here between May 22-26, co-chaired by Vice-Premiers Josef Koziol and Tran Duc Luong. Trade turnover between Poland and Vietnam is expected to grow by over 50 percent in the years 1986-90 to reach some 335 million roubles. This year should bring some 74-million-rouble worth of trade exchange. The Polish-Vietnamese agreements are to guarantee many-year deliveries of coffee, rubber and tea to this country in exchange for equipment and means for the intensification of those cultures. The sides also agreed to broaden their cooperation in the chemical, light, timber and electronic industries. The comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries will be furthered by the "Many-Year Programme of Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between Poland and Vietnam Till 2000" which is expected to be signed in the third quarter of this year. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 26 May 87 LD]

JOINT DPRK DOCUMENTS RATIFIED — Warsaw, May 21 — Poland and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea exchanged documents ratifying an agreement on legal assistance in civil, family and penal cases signed in Pyongyang on September 28, 1986. The documents were exchanged by Jan Majewski, undersecretary of state at the Polish Foreign Ministry and O Man-sok, DPRK's Ambassador to Poland. The agreement will come into force on June 20, 1987. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 21 May 87 LD]

BEDNARSKI VISITS SZCZECIN — PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski visited Szczecin today. At the voivodship committee building he had a meeting with a group of lectors and secretaries of enterprise committees and local echelons, as well as regional party work centers. The directions and forms of fashioning the attitudes of PZPR members and party influence on the people since the 10th PZPR Congress were discussed. [Text] [Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 21 May 87 LD]

## MORE ON CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV'S VISIT

### Ceausescu Speech at Rally

AU261637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1351 GMT 26 May 87

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Romanian-Soviet Friendship rally held in Bucharest during the visit of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Romania]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 26/5/1987 — From the rostrum of this big rally of the working people in the capital of Socialist Romania I extend warm and comradely greetings and the best wishes to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and all other Soviet guests to our country these days, on behalf of our party and state leadership, of all people, and on my own behalf.

I take this opportunity to give a warm salute to you, who take part in this meeting, and all Bucharest workers all our people and wish you health and happiness, as well as ever bigger successes in work.

Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania is an expression of the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our states, parties and peoples that developed continually in the years of socialism, in all fields. We firmly based these relations on the noble principles of socialism, of full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual aid.

A role of great importance in the general development of the Romanian-Soviet ties was played by the mutual visits, the talks and the understandings at the highest level, each of which gave a strong impulse to our cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas. Also during this visit, during the talks we had with Comrade Gorbachev we made several understandings that set a durable foundation and give perspective to the cooperation between our states and peoples in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields.

Having realized that, over the years, the growth of the economic relations had lagged behind, we discussed to take action and end it the shortest possible time, and to make sure that the collaboration, cooperation in production and production specialization, economic exchanges between our two countries develop strongly in the next period.

We established to take all the steps for the best fulfillment of the Long-Term Programme of Growing Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union Until the Year 2000, assessing its provisions and goals as opening good prospects of expanding and diversifying the economic, technical and scientific ties, in agreement with the growing potential of the national economies of our countries. We also agreed to strengthen the Romanian-Soviet cooperation within the C.M.E.A. for the implementation of the established programmes in order to solve, with joint efforts, important problems of economic growth in our countries, in all C.M.E.A. member states. We view this as fully meeting the interests of our peoples, their wish for welfare and a happy life, and the interests of the cause of socialism and communism, for a world of peace and cooperation.

The communists, all our people are highly appreciative of the Soviet people's achievements in the seventy years since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 27th C.P.S.U. Congress. It is with interest that we see the efforts and concerns of the Soviet people, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to reorganize society, to develop socialist democracy, all the economic and social areas. We wish with all our hearts that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Soviet Peoples have more and ever bigger achievements in their work and action for the construction of the developed socialist society and of communism in their motherland, for the continuing growth of their country's economic and social might, and in their fight for inter-national peace and cooperation.

Dear Comrades,

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party Romania, too, had significant achievements in economic and social development in the years of socialist construction, having gone all the way from a less developed country to an industrial-agrarian country in full progress. All these achievements, the profound revolutionary changes throughout this period are facts that show what a people can do when it is its own master and purposefully builds its free and independent, prosperous and happy future in full unity.

In accordance with the resolution of the 13th Party Congress we were and are greatly concerned to develop and modernize the country's forces of production, to create a strong technical and material base. We were concerned to rationally locate the forces of production in the territory, as a basis for the harmonious economic and social development of all the counties, for the creation of equal living and working conditions for all the citizens, regardless of their nationality, for a continuing improvement in the general standards of living -- material and spiritual -- the highest goal of the party policy, the essence of the multilaterally developed socialist society we successfully build in Romania.

For this new five-year period we set new and important targets -- the intensive growth of industry and agriculture, of science, education and culture, a new quality of life and work for all people. We may say that all conditions are in place to fulfill the strategic target of the Thirteenth Congress of our party and take Romania to a higher stage -- that of a medium developed socialist country.

We started and start from the idea that each stage -- hence the new socialist construction stage too -- calls for new organizational forms of management and planning so that the agreement between the forces of production and the relations of production and social relations be as full as possible.

This also objectively calls for a revolutionary spirit of action to remove all that is old, outdated and no longer corresponds to the new relations, for the bold promotion of the new, of what heralds the future in all fields.

At the same time, we concentrated and concentrate our activity on developing and improving revolutionary worker democracy, we create a system of democratic bodies providing for the broad and direct participation of the working class, of all segments of the working population, of all people in the purposeful management of various economic and social fields, of society as a whole. Our starting point was and is that we build socialism with the people for the people, that the people are the determining factor of the construction of the socialist and communist society.

In all its activity for the building of socialism in Romania, the Romanian Communist Party applied and applies permanently, creatively, the principles of scientific socialism, the general truths and laws to the specific conditions in our country.

Life, realities have shown that the ways and forms of socialist construction differ from one country to another. Only by taking this diversity into account and only by respecting the right of each country to decide its own development paths and forms, in agreement with its specific conditions, can the new system be built successfully, cooperation grow stronger and the forces of socialism in general increase.

We view the results of each socialist country in economic and social development, in the strengthening and deepening of democracy, in the best utilization of the great reserves and potential for progress of the new system as an essential contribution to the general cause of socialism, to its growing might and influence worldwide, as factual evidence that socialism is the only system that can rid mankind of exploitation and oppression, give true equality of rights to workers and prosperity and welfare to peoples, freedom and peace.

Dear Comrades,

As part of its general policy of developing international ties, Romania gives special attention to continually strengthening the friendship and collaboration with our great neighbour - the Soviet Union.

We also broaden our collaboration and cooperation with all the socialist countries, and take an active part in the growth and improvement of C.M.E.A. collaboration, cooperation and specialization which serves the interests of each member country's socioeconomic progress, the construction of the new system and the consolidation of the might and prestige of socialism in the world.

Moreover, we develop ties of collaboration with the developing and non-aligned countries as well as with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, whatever their social system.

We firmly set our international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, each people's right to develop in freedom and sovereignty, free from outside interference.

While doing our best for the successful building of socialism in our homeland, we also pay special attention to the fight for the safeguarding of peace and collaboration on an international plane, convinced that only in peace, understanding and collaboration can our people - in fact the peoples around the world be sure of its free and independent socioeconomic growth, of its progress and welfare.

Distinguished Comrades,

The international situation continues to be particularly serious and complex, especially as an outcome of the escalating arms race, the stockpiling of huge quantities of weapons, nuclear primarily, which can destroy life on the whole planet several times over.

Military conflicts have continued and even intensified in the past few years that saw new actions of force and threat of force, of interference in the domestic affairs and of violation of the independence and liberty of some states. The position of the world economy has deteriorated appreciably, more so of the developing countries.

At the same time, it can be said that the intensification of the fight for disarmament and peace, for a new policy of detente and cooperation among all the states of the world, whatever their social system is a characteristic of the present-day world situation. Peoples have become aware of the seriousness of the situation and of the threat that nuclear arms pose to mankind, to life on our planet. Never in the past were the actions of peoples so wide-ranging, international or regional conferences, or direct talks held on disarmament and peace.

The new situation that the development of new types of highly dangerous nuclear arms and weapons of mass destruction brought with them calls for a rethinking and a new approach to the war and peace questions, which should consider that, under these circumstances, another world war, generally, any war is inconceivable. The anachronical, obsolete conception according to which nuclear weapons would strengthen the defence capability, contribute to the states' security and world peace should be renounced, since quite the opposite is true, they make insecurity grow higher and steadily increase the threat to the peace and lives of all peoples. A real security cannot be guaranteed to peoples if new types of weapons are developed and accumulated. This can be achieved only by destroying and completely liquidating them, by broadening economic and technical-scientific collaboration among states, by strengthening cooperation among all nations for a constructive settlement of the major problems of the world today, for the ensurance of peace.

Given all this we think the halting of the arms race, the nuclear one first and foremost, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the radical reduction of conventional weapons, the fight for new-type, equal relations, for an active collaboration, for a lasting peace on our planet are fundamental problems of our time. Mankind needs no nuclear weapons, generally, no kind of weapons of mass destruction, neither strategic, nor intermediate, nor smaller or longer-range. Mankind needs peace, security, a climate of confidence and collaboration. Now more than at any other time should all peoples rally their efforts and cooperate still more closely now to impose disarmament and peace, to liquidate nuclear arms and ban war from society. Socialists and communists have always been against war, all the more should they be so now when nuclear weapons have been manufactured and their use could annihilate life on earth.

We have welcomed and back the Soviet Union's proposals for a phased-out elimination of all nuclear weapons, until the year 2000, we were and are for a separate -- not interdependent settlement of the various problems and aspects of nuclear and general disarmament. Consistent with this position of principle, our country supports the Soviet Union's proposals for a separate approach to the questions related to the intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the conclusions of an accord on them as well as the proposals regarding the operational-tactical missiles and their withdrawal from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic, and their complete destruction. We think that, with the proposals advanced by both the Soviet Union and the United States of America as a basis, an accord can be reached before the end this year on the withdrawal of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, as a first step toward the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the continent and eventually the total liquidation of nuclear arms worldwide.

This also objectively calls for a revolutionary spirit of action to remove all that is old, outdated and no longer corresponds to the new realities, for the bold promotion of the new, of what heralds the future in all fields, and ensured the victory of socialism and communism.

We also declare for an end to all nuclear tests which intensify the arms race, enhance the war threat and are responsible for the serious pollution of nature, of the environment. Everything possible should be done to stop the manufacture of new nuclear weapons.

We also militate for a firm passage to conventional arms, troops and military spending reduction measures. The huge resources saved by reducing military spending could be used for the socioeconomic growth of each country, to assist the developing countries in their effort for progress. Generally we must openly say that neither socialist nor other countries can carry through their development programmes unless military spending is substantially cut. That is why disarmament and the reduction of military expenditure are an objective necessity for the ensurance of the socioeconomic progress of our states, of all the peoples of the socioeconomic progress of our states, of all the peoples of the world.

In the spirit of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty socialist countries for a 25 per cent cut in conventional weapons until 1990, all should be done to pass on to negotiations and the conclusion of appropriate accords along this line. As for Romania, it unilaterally cut last year its arms, troops and military spending by five per cent on the basis of a national referendum in which all people took part, including teenagers above 14, in confirming of its will to unflinchingly take action for disarmament and peace. We are in such a situation as only statements, only intentions are not enough. Now a resolute passage should be achieved from words to deeds, to specific disarmament actions, to the liquidation of nuclear arms and the reduction of military expenditure. No problem is more important now than disarmament, than guaranteeing the foremost right of peoples and individuals to existence, to freedom and independence, to progress, welfare, to peace.

I must tell you, comrades, that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and I discussed yesterday, beside bilateral questions, problems related to disarmament, and we noticed with satisfaction the identity of principal stands, the need for our countries, for the socialist countries to work for the attainment of the disarmament and peace goals.

The countries of Europe -- the continent where huge quantities of both nuclear and conventional weapons have accumulated -- have a great responsibility in the fight for disarmament and peace. All European countries should concert their efforts and cooperate actively for disarmament, understanding, security and peace on earth.

We call upon the NATO Western states to give up reservations and understand that their peoples, the European peoples' existence is linked to the elimination of nuclear weapons, to tell peoples the truth and renounce the illusion that the maintenance of certain quantities of nuclear weapons ensure someone's security. No. This provides conditions for the disappearance, first and foremost, of those peoples in the territories of which nuclear weapons are located. It is in the interest of Europe, of each and every citizen, of the future of peoples, of the youth, of children to do our utmost for a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

Romania has taken consistent action for a broad collaboration among the Balkan countries, for negotiated solutions to all the problems persisting among some of them, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of good neighbourhood, peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign troops and military bases. We back the creation of such denuclearized zones in central and northern Europe as well as on other continents.

Given the closer interdependence of present-day development, the threat and use of force should be completely eliminated from international relations and exclusively peaceful, negotiated solutions be found to all interstate disputes. More particularly, we think that efforts should be stepped up for a comprehensive lasting and just peace in the Middle East. Our country declares for the calling of a UN-sponsored international conference on the Middle East, to be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We also consider that the Iran-Iraq war should end and political, negotiated solutions be found without delay to the problems between the two countries.

We also are for a political settlement of disputes of Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. Life shows that there is no problem no matter how complicated it might be, which cannot be solved by way of negotiations if the interests of peace and collaboration, the observance of each peoples' right to develop in freedom and independence are taken into account.

One of the most serious problems of our days is the persistence and even aggravation of the state of underdevelopment a significant part of mankind is in. That is why everything possible should be done to liquidate this anachronical situation and establish a new international economic order based on full equality and equity apt to favor the faster progress of all peoples, of the countries lagging behind in the first place, give broad access to the achievements of modern science and technology, and ensure world economic stability.

There are many problems awaiting solution in the world today -- and to it all states, irrespective of their size or social system, should equally contribute. A particularly important role alongside the big powers should be played in this respect, by the small and medium-sized countries in the developing and nonaligned countries, which are directly interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace and can substantially contribute to setting the international life on a positive course.

We also think the United Nations and other international bodies should play a growing role in the resolution of the serious problems worldwide, in the democratization of interstate relations and the promotion of a policy of collaboration, detente and peace.

It is with great satisfaction that I wish once again to underscore from this high rostrum the active collaboration between our countries at the UN and, generally, in the world arena, in the fight for disarmament, [word indistinct], collaboration, and peace worldwide.

Romanian Communist Party will broadly develop its ties with the other communist and workers parties and undertake, in future a wide-ranging activity for the consolidation of collaboration and solidarity of communist and workers' parties on the basis of full equality, respect for the independence of each party, of its right to work out its own political line, revolutionary tactics and strategy, in accordance with the specific conditions in the country it carries on its activity.

We also work for a growing collaboration with the socialist and social democratic parties, the national liberation movements, the democratic parties and progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

We are convinced that the united fight of peoples, of the progressive, advanced forces throughout the world can bring an end to the policy conducive to a nuclear disaster, can bring mankind a peaceful, happy future, can a better and more just world be built, a world of collaboration, understanding and peace.

I should like to end by stating once more my belief that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our country will be another landmark in the consolidation of friendship and collaboration between our parties and peoples, in the interest of both countries, of the cause of socialism, peace and progress the world over.

I should like to take with you, dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the warm friendship and solidarity the communists, the whole Romanian people nurture for the communists and peoples of the Soviet Union -- as I think you could notice these days -- as well as our wish for further and ever greater achievements in the implementation of the important resolutions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in socialist and communist construction as a whole, in the fight for disarmament, security and peace on our planet.

-- Long live the friendship and fraternal collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

-- May the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, of the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces all over the world grow stronger.

-- May the friendship and collaboration among all the nations and peoples of our planet develop.

-- May disarmament be achieved and peace and collaboration among all the peoples of the world prevail.

## Machinery Unit Visit Detailed

AU270818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2022 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/5/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, visited the "23 August" enterprise in the capital.

The two leaders were welcomed most warmly by thousands of working people of the Bucharest enterprise. The attendance enthusiastically chanted "Ceausescu, Gorbachev" and wishes for the strengthening of the fruitful collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union.

A patriotic guards' detachment presented arms.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev were welcomed by Comrades Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP, major general of the capital, Mihai Moraru, minister of heavy equipment industry, by executives of the specialty industrial department and of the enterprise's Council of Working People.

Young men and women presented the distinguished guests with nice bunches of flowers.

Before seeing round the productive sections, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev met with the members of the enterprise's Council of Working People. During the meeting, data on the enterprise's development were extensively presented and the hosts highlighted the qualitative leap and dynamic development recorded by the works in the period after the 9th Congress of the RCP (1965).

The presentation covered the organization of the main productive sectors, production structure, with emphasis on the preoccupations for updating the manufacturing flows, renewing and improving the quality of products, increasing their competitiveness, fulfilling the export tasks in the best conditions, increasing the efficiency of whole activity.

The meeting was an opportunity to emphasize the important role of the party bodies and organizations, of the Council of Working People, of the other bodies of worker, revolutionary democracy in mobilizing the communists, all working people in the fulfillment of the plan indices, in the elaboration and implementation of the programs of production steady development and updating, in the permanent implementation of the principles of worker self-management and financial self-administration, of the new economic and financial mechanism.

During the meeting, Comrade M. Gorbachev inquired about the organization of the enterprise's activity, the utilization of its technical and material base, production development prospects, the performance of basic products, concerns to improve the working people's professional training, the way in which the social problems of the enterprise's workers and specialists are solved.

Addressing the members of the Working People's Council, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized that during their talks they paid special attention to the economic cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union which has prospects to further develop and diversify, to the mutual benefit. Stress was laid on the importance of each and every collectivity's fulfilling their tasks in manufacturing high-quality products, of the growing cooperation between the enterprises contributing to the manufacture of the production meant for export, between the working collectives of these enterprises in carrying into effect the understanding covenanted at top level.

After the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev saw round some of the most important productive sectors.

In the prototypes workshop, where a comprehensive show was arranged, the current and future profile of the enterprise was presented, as well as the results of the drive for updating the technological flows, for raising the technical and qualitiative level of the products.

The products on display, among which the whole faimily of engines currently manufactured, the electric sets and drilling equipment, vacuum pumps, bracking subassemblies, pointed to the dynamism of the action for the assimilation of new, high-tech models.

Arresting the attention in the compressor factory, in point of technical complexity and performance, were the new types of compressors of various powers, with a wide range of uses in numerous industrial branches, gas motor compressors and rotary compresors, which are among the most representative products of the enterprise.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev then toured the engine factory, where they learned about the specific character of production, the development programm for the next period, the organization of the main technological flows, the program of diversification of the range of engines and the raising of their technical parametres up to the level attained on a world level.

In the locomotive assembly section the presentation covered the wide range of types and categories of diesel electric and hydraulic locomotives included in the manufacturing list of the works.

The visit continued with the cast iron and steel founderies with their new casting lines that have a high level of mechanization and automation of the operations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev were shown the works' canteen, apt to ensure catering to 7,000 people a day. Its activity is extended by the microcanteen operating under the main productive sectors, as well as by refreshment rooms that supply the workers with half-cooked preparations and other food.

The last stop was made at the industrial high school which trains 3,000 workers every year.

The CC of the CPSU General Secretary wrote in the visitors' book of the works synthesizing the assessments he made during his visit.

An album with images of the activity of the collectivity of the "23 August" enterprise was handed over to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as a memento of his visit to that powerful unit of the capital.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev presented the collectivity of the "23 August" enterprise with a statue.

The visit concluded in the same enthusiastic atmosphere that marked it all along. The thousands of working people warmly greeted Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, to whom they expressed their feelings of profound respect and joy occaisioned by that memorable meeting.

The attendance applauded and cheered at length, enthusiastically ovationing for the further development and consolidation of the links of close friendship and fruitful collaboration between the two parties and countries, between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples.

## Activities of Leaders' Wives

AU261957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/05/87 -- Tuesday morning, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva visited the Bucharest Palace of Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons.

Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons warmly welcomed them, offered them flowers and presented them with red-with-tricolour ties. The guests were welcomed by Comrade Poliana Cristescu, the chariman of the National Council of the Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons Organization.

The visited establishlment is a relevant expression of the RCP and the Romanian state's care for the education of the younger generations. An exhibition of pictures showing the life of the Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons was seen, as well as workshops and rooms were they train and improve their workmanship, their artistic, technological and scientific knowledge in evidence of the learning and training conditions the children enjoy.

Teams of Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons performed in a show that wound up the visit.

Signing the visitors' book, Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva stressed how pleased she was to visit that place where Romania's youngest generation can fully develop its talents, and wish the children a bright and happy future.

At noon, Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva went to the art collections museum, a leading cultural institution in the capital of the country.

The guest was shown representative works of art: paintings, sculptures, graphic art, pottery, porcelain and glassware, Romanian rugs and carpets, fabrics, Romanian and world decorative art.

At the end of her visit Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva signed the visitors' book.

### Dinner, Show Attended

AU262012 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva attended a gala show tonight.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary and in honor of Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva.

### Gala Show Described

AU270819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2115 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/5/1987 -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev attended a gala show on Tuesday evening.

The show included arias and symphonic cantatas, choral and instrumental pieces, chamber music of the Romanian, Russian and Soviet creation as well as of the world patrimony, choreographic pieces, folk dances and songs.

The orchestra, choir and ballet company of the Romanian opera, the choir of the "Goerge Enescu" philharmonic, the "Madrigal" choir and other great artistic ensembles, famous vocal and instrumental soloists, laureats of the "Song to Romania" national festival and of prestigious international contests contributed to the success of the show.

The performing artists were given flowers on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva.

## Press Praises Soviet Ties

AU231808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1018 GMT 23 May 87

["ROMANIA LIBERA on the Continuous Development of the Romanian-Soviet Links of Friendship and Manysided Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/05/1987 -- Boasting long-standing and rich traditions, the Romanian-Soviet relations have written with golden letters in the book of history the friendship and militant solidarity of the Romanian workers, of the advanced social and political forces in Romania with the young Soviet Republic, the participation, arms in hand, of the Romanian revolutionaries, their sacrifices in defending the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet state. The working-class movement, the democratic and progressive forces of Romania, more particularly after the creation of the Communist Party, consistently worked to establish relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness with the Soviet Union, for the two countries' cooperation, a commentary in ROMANIA LIBERA of May 23 writes.

Once the people's power established in Romania, the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union became state policy. The Romanian-Soviet links acquired a qualitatively superior content and steadily expanded.

The continuous growth of the cooperation between Socialist Romania and the USSR, the deepening of the manifold ties between the two countries prove the viability of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, reciprocal advantage and comradely mutual assistance, enshrined in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and sanctioned in other highly significant documents, that created a broad political-juridical framework for the successful broadening and diversification of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas of joint interest.

The meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries played and play a decisive role in the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation, in the continuous growth of the ties of solidarity established in various domains between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples. Going down as moments of utmost importance, the talks held and understandings covenanted between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stimulated and made an outstanding contribution to the expansion and diversification of fruitful cooperation, play a decisive role in the positive evolution of the links between the two parties, countries and peoples, for the benefit of socialist and communist construction, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

A domain in which the dynamism of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation is most evident is economic collaboration, important for turning to best account the big possibilties provided by the scope of the development of the national economies, for speeding up the building of socialism and communism. The Soviet Union is Romania's number one foreign economic partner. Commercial exchanges have grown with every passing year hitting in 1986 the highest level in the history of bilateral relations. Goods exchanges increased and their structure underwent sensitive changes in point of quality, more particularly in recent years, owing to the growing share of mutual deliveries of high-tech products, of machinery and equipment turned out by key industries.

The long-term programme for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and USSR, till the year 2000, signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev at the end of their talks in Moscow in 1986 is of great significance for the intensification of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The broad legal framework of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation provided by the long-term agreement on the growth of goods exchanges and economic collaboration between the two countries over 1986-1990, and by other joint documents signed at a governmental level open broad prospects to production specialization and cooperation in production, to technical-scientific collaboration in key domains like electric power, the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants, aeronautics, non-ferrous metallurgy, petro-chemistry as well as to the better use of raw materials.

Cultural, artistic, sport and tourist ties and the relations in mass media are important components of the Romanian-Soviet links as a whole making a remarkable contribution to knowing the valuable revolutionary traditions and the outstanding achievements scored by the peoples in the two countries in building socialism and communism under the leadership of their communist parties, to deepening their friendship based on mutual regard and esteem.

The fruitful Romanian-Soviet collaboration see plenary assertion in foreign policy as well. Worth mentioning in this respect are the active cooperation of the two countries within the CMEA and the Warsaw Treaty, the initiatives and proposals advanced to the UN and other international bodies, their steady endeavours for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a nuclear disaster, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, for the settlement of all conflicts by peaceful means, and a broad international cooperation.

The new meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev occasioned by the latter's forthcoming visit to Romania, a particularly significant event, will go down as a greatly important contribution to boosting lasting ties with rich traditions in the history of the peoples in the two countries, the productive collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, ROMANIA LIBERA shows in conclusion.

## Conference on Leaders' Books

AU231624 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22-05-1987 -- On the printing in Moscow of the volume "Selected Works" by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and of the volume "Selected Works" by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, in Bucharest, a news conference was held at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, on May 22.

Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, party and state activists, editors of central papers and publishers, press attaches, foreign press correspondents accredited in Romania were present.

In his address, Soviet Ambassador Y.M. Tyazhelnikov pointed to the particular significance of these events on the eve of the forthcoming meeting in Bucharest of Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, awaited with keen interest by the people in the two neighbour and friendly countries.

It was stressed that the volume "Selected Works" by Nicolae Ceausescu, printed in Moscow, in Russian, including reports, articles, speeches and interviews over June 1982-November 1986, mirror at length the theoretical and practical concerns of the Romanian Communist Party, the contribution of its general secretary to the analysis and defining of the current development stage of the Romanian socialist society, to the construtive settlement of the major issues of disarmament, strengthening of collaboration and peace the world over.

Referring to the volume "Selected Works" by Mikhail Gorbachev, printed in Bucharest, in Romanian, the Soviet ambassador showed that the public opinion in Romania had the opportunity to know the manysided activity of the Soviet party and state, of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, in a new stage of evolution of the Soviet society, characterized by acceleration of the country socioeconomic development, in keeping with the targets and orientations set by the 27th congress of the CPSU.

It was stressed that the simultaneous appearance of those books was received by the public opinion in the two countries, as a contribution to the better mutual acquaintance with the Romanian and Soviet peoples' achievements, with the concerns of the two parties and countries to develop socialist construction, to build a world of peace and security.

## RCP GREETINGS MESSAGE TO SWEDISH CP CONGRESS

AU251626 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 87 p 5

[Text] To the 28th Congress of the Communist Left Party of Sweden,

Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP Central Committee conveys warms greetings of friendship to the participants in the Congress of the Communist Left Party [VPK] of Sweden and, through you, to all its members and sympathizers.

The RCP follows with interest the way the VPK of Sweden promotes the unity of action of the revolutionary, workers, and national democratic forces with a view to fulfilling the aspirations for progress and well-being of the Swedish people and for peace and cooperation among nations. Within this framework, we would like convey to you most cordial greetings on your party's 70th founding anniversary.

We take this opportunity to emphasize with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the VPK of Sweden and to express our belief that through this cooperation we make a contribution to expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Swedish relations, for the well-being of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

We express our belief that the relations of solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the VPK of Sweden and between the Romanian and the Swedish people will continue to develop in the future, too, and we wish you, esteemed comrades, complete success in the proceedings of your congress and in the future promotion of the fundamental interests of the Swedish working people, to peace, and social progress.

RCP Central Committee

## OSIJEK FACTORY WORKERS BEGIN WORK STOPPAGE 25 MAY

LD261429 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 May 87

[Summary] Three hundred workers in an agricultural machinery plant in Osijek have been taking part in a work stoppage since yesterday morning following a dispute over pay.

### Stoppage Spreads

LD262200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpt] Osijek, 26 May (TANJUG) — OLT, the largest industrial work organization in Osijek, has been affected by a work stoppage for the second day running. Today over 650 morning-shift workers joined the stoppage, which began yesterday when about 350 morning-shift workers at the OLT's agricultural machinery plant halted work. They were later joined by the afternoon and night shift workers from other basic organizations of associated labor. There are, however, some basic organizations within the OLT whose workers have not stopped work. The reason for the work stoppage are low personal incomes in April. [passage omitted]

Representatives of the municipal LC committee and the municipal trade union council have met with representatives of workers taking part in the work stoppage and representatives of self-managing organs and the sociopolitical organizations in an effort to find solutions for overcoming the existing situation. Specific proposals were made today which will be discussed at a workers' meeting this afternoon.

## MIKULIC OPENS BELGRADE TECHNOLOGY FAIR

LD251334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) — The world has entered a new scientific and technical revolution which is consistently bringing major and unpredictable changes in many spheres of human labor. Many technologies hitherto known are disappearing from the production scene, and new ones of undreamed-of production capacities are emerging. The time lag between the birth of an idea about new technology and its practical realization is becoming shorter, said FEC President Branko Mikulic, opening the international technology fair which has gathered together over 600 exhibitors from Yugoslavia and abroad. Mikulic took this opportunity to convey congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the Belgrade fair and the 30th anniversary of its work in the new Yugoslavia dynamic development in leading to technologies that have only just started to go into use becoming obsolete, and rapidly giving way to new, more productive, and better technologies. We are entering an era of automated, flexible, and computer-integrated factories. In the future this will determine the competitiveness of production to an increasing degree, Mikulic said.

The main factor and mobilizing force of these revolutionary processes — which show signs of being a crossroads for civilization — is technological development based upon the results of science, which has become the chief determining element of the overall material and social development of every country. This is why all countries today are waging a fierce struggle for the most favorable position possible in the international division of labor, which is dictated by scientific and technical development. These processes increasingly deepen the technological, economic, and general interdependence in the world.

Having stressed that the development of many technologies demands an exceptionally great concentration of knowledge, cadres, and financial resources, Mikulic underlined that frequently not even the most highly developed industrial countries are able to provide these themselves. This is why they orient themselves to joint development of multilateral technological projects. The development of all countries and peoples of the world is therefore vitally important, to ensure that such projects do not remain isolated within the narrow circles of the most highly industrially developed countries. Such projects should be open for all countries, including developing countries that wish to be active participants in the scientific and technological revolution and to benefit from its fruits. Gone is the time of the old division of labor when the developed world could be the producer of the most up-to-date technologies and seller of the manufactures of these technologies, while the undeveloped world was the market for these manufactures, the producer and seller of cheap raw materials, and the beneficiary of licenses for outmoded technologies. If the developed countries want the undeveloped world to purchase their products, then they must themselves purchase more and open up wider for overall cooperation with the developing countries and assist in their development.

Mikulic went on to stress that we have recently adopted a strategy that lays down the basic directions of technological development, measures for realizing this strategy, and measures to stimulate science and innovation in associated labor. Intensive work is under way to develop the economic system, with the aim of introducing -- in accordance with the demands of the stabilization program -- increasingly realistic categories and criteria into economic life. Particular attention is being given to drawing up legal regulations to regulate patents, joint investments with foreign parties, long-term production cooperation, technology transfer, and so forth. The basic goal of these changes is to create the widest possible scope favorable to broadening creativity in associated labor, promoting economic and technological cooperation with the world, and facilitating a greater inflow of foreign accumulation and technology. Thereby favorable institutional, developmental, and material conditions will be created for the accelerated technological and overall development of our country.

Mikulic went on to underline that Yugoslavia attributes a great deal of importance to international economic and technological cooperation. As a nonaligned European country, Yugoslavia rightly expects to participate in Europe's scientific and technical breakthroughs. We consider that no ideological or bloc barriers should be any hindrance to this cooperation. Concluding his speech, Mikulic said that our country has a special interest in cooperation with developing countries, a sphere in which significant results have been achieved in the recent period, but where the real opportunities are far from being fully utilized.

The international technology fair is open until 30 May and is being held under the slogan "A Step Into the Future." In the context of the fair, seven specialized exhibitions are being held, covering the most important spheres of science and technology. This enterprise is also markedly export oriented.

## POZDERAC DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN MOSTAR

LD262318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Mostar, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Hamdija Pozderac, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, was on a visit to Mostar today where he took part in the work of the republican consultative meeting on the changes to the SFRY Constitution. Pozderac spoke to the highest-ranking officials of all the municipalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina about the character and aims of the constitutional changes, dwelling in particular on the implementation of the constitutional functions of the municipality.

At the beginning of his report Hamdija Pozderac recalled that the reasons behind the reform of the political system of socialist self-management were, inter alia, the fact that this mechanism as a whole functioned under the powerful influence of the old system of reproduction and many other contradictions, as well as the continual exacerbation of the conflict between the interests of the self-managing working-class social structure and those of the exponents of the bureaucratic-technocratic monopoly over the distribution of surplus labor.

Such an unfavorable situation with regard to the realization of the constitutionally proclaimed position of the working class and associated workers, has also played a decisive role in the degree of the realization of the constitutional concept of the municipality, and in the gap between what had been proclaimed by the Constitution to be the political and social aim, and what is happening in reality. For these reasons the SFRY Presidency pointed out in the proposed constitutional changes that special attention should be devoted to the examination and analysis of a possible coordination of the constitutional and legal position of municipalities, in order to consistently implement their basic constitutional functions. This intention of the SFRY Presidency's proposal, stressed Pozderac, presupposes that the forthcoming constitutional changes should broaden up prospects for the self-managing development of the municipality and above all for development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations.

The above-mentioned proposal of the Presidency also presupposes the improvement of Articles 116 and 119 of the SFRY Constitution, and in particular Article 117, in order to ensure in this way a more active role of the municipality in the self-managing pooling of labor and a freer movement of the resources of social reproduction on the uniform Yugoslav area.

Pozderac considers that the changes in this field would contribute to the elimination of the institutional causes of weaknesses in the functioning of municipalities, as basic sociopolitical communities, but that the manifested illnesses cannot be cured by issuing new administrative prescriptions.

Pozderac also considers that republican and provincial statism centralized the socioeconomic life of these communities and grew into a major barrier against the natural pooling of material and production forces of our society, the realization of integrating functions of associated labor through its self-managing integration based on income, both within and outside the republics and provinces.

This republic-provincial statism, Pozderac considers, should be eliminated, not by the consolidation of federal statism, because that is only the reverse of these relations, but by pooling of labor and resources, and by functioning of sociopolitical communities mainly as self-managing democratic socialist communities, which means the highest-ranking self-managing organs.

Speaking in more detail about some segments of the announced constitutional changes, Pozderac noted that these were major changes, even more important than indicated in the proposal for changes of the SFRY Presidency. We want major, and not radical changes of the Constitution, stressed the vice president of the SFRY Presidency at the meeting in Mostar, adding that the demands for radical changes were most frequently caused by lack of understanding of the essence of our overall relations. [paragraph continues]

Finally, Pozderac expressed optimism with regard to meeting the fixed deadlines as envisaged in the procedure of changing the Constitution of our country. Deadlines will be met, he thinks, regardless of the volume of the discussion and number of views and proposed changes, and of the differences manifested.

## LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES MEDIA REPORTING, MEMBERSHIP FEE

AU172000 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 87 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- At its session presided over by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the ways in which the public is informed about Yugoslavia's foreign relations and developments in the world. It was stressed that the Yugoslav public was informed comprehensively, objectively, and extensively about world events and our foreign political activities, and that our press, radio, and television are making great and continued contribution to it.

It was pointed out, however, that the information about international events should not be reduced to mere reporting of individual events, but should be used as a means of providing comprehensive insight into international relations and processes and of mobilizing public opinion. It was also pointed out that the current complex world trends demand an unbiased approach and more analyses and explanations of the essence of the situation and trends.In this way, the Presidium emphasized the need for greater coordination and cooperation between the sources of information -- the state and other organs and bodies -- and the public information media. The implementation of specific foreign policy actions -- on the basis of independence and nonalignment -- and the planning of reporting represent a unified obligation.

It was concluded, however, that the material, cadre, and technical and technological levels of the media's development lagged behind their real needs, and that problems should be overcome through joint work, improved cooperation in the country, and through a more rational use of foreign correspondents' network and TANJUG services, as well as by increased care and contribution on the part of the founders and appropriate organs, which will in turn contribute toward further improvements, completeness, and quality in reporting and toward the removal of the present weaknesses.

The Presidium also endorsed a draft decision on the basis and criteria for determining the LCY membership fee and a decision outlining the type of work to be financed from the membership fee. According to the draft decision, the membership fee will be uniform and will range from 0.2 to 3 percent of earned personal income plus any other monthly income. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will adjust the membership fee with trends in personal and other incomes at least once a year. This issue will be discussed at the next session of the LCY Central Committee.

## CROAT LC CC PLENUM VIEWS 'RESOLVING' ISSUES

LD252246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 25 May 87

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 25 May (TANJUG) -- The year during which we have been implementing the congress decisions and the decisions of the Third Session of the Croat LC Central Committee shows that despite certain shortcomings and problems, significant progress has been made in many environments in resolving a series of issues. Today's session should, on the basis of that evaluation, point out the positive advances and encourage all those who are waging the struggle, while also pointing out those who have become frightened and come to a halt, as well as those who seriously need to have their attention drawn to their obligation in executing the common tasks.

Nikola Lapov, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium said this today in his introductory speech at the Ninth Session of the Croat LC Central Committee, opening a debate on the realization of the decisions of the Third Session of the Croat LC Central Committee and the decisions of the LCY Central Committee. The session, chaired by Stanko Stojcevic, adopted the draft standpoints and decisions of the Croat LC Central Committee on the further development of self-management organization of association of labor and means, and on enabling organizations of associated labor and their associations to go out into the world market. A report on the preparations for the first thematic conference of the Croat LC, which is to be held at the end of this week, was also submitted at the session. [passage omitted]

The Croat LC Central Committee Presidium worked out methods and a way of monitoring the realization of the decisions, and therefore a group was formed which monitored and directed actions at close quarters. Over the past 10 months the group has received more than 30 reports from intermunicipal, city and municipal committees of the Croat LC on the work in implementing the decisions of the third session. [passage omitted]

After stating in his introductory report the evaluations proceeding from the report on communists' activities so far in implementing the decisions of the third session in each of the detailed tasks, Lapov went on to say that today the Central Committee must evaluate how the jointly adopted standpoints are being executed, that is, must take a realistic look at what it was possible and realistic to achieve; what is in the process of being implemented; and what is of a long-term nature and demands a longer time. This is necessary in order that we may lay down additional measures for those who are behaving in a disciplined and responsible manner and who are implementing what has been agreed -- and there are no few such people -- and so that those who are failing to do this may be called to account. [passage omitted]

In his introductory speech at the session of the Croat LC Central Committee, Nikola Lapov, member of the Presidium, added that at various symposia, round tables and lectures, opinions are often put forward which are in contradiction to the standpoints of the League of Communists, and all with the aim of proving errors from the past and the system's inability to resolve them. Speaking about criticism and nit-picking, Lapov came to the conclusion that we would have already resolved many problems had we spent as much time, wisdom and resources on seeking a way out of the difficulties on the basis of the adopted policy, and had as much support been given to that by the mass information media, as the media had given to criticism. Lapov, that is, censured the scope given to carping critics in the information media, which are to a great degree -- and some media wholly -- financed by associated labor funds. This is free advertising of their ideas, Lapov said, and went on: This creates a climate in which anyone at all can say exactly what he wants at the expense of the League of Communists, self-management and the system, and, at that, without any obligation to give reasons for his evaluation. As a rule, all those who attack the League of Communists and put forward opinions contrary to the adopted standpoints get a lot of publicity, in contrast to a large sector of intellectuals, members of the League of Communists, non-members and the large majority of the working class and management organs and basic organizations of associated labor, who are waging a principled struggle and bearing the burden of stabilization -- while the public knows nothing, or very little, about them, for all the space has been given over to the former.

Criticism and nit-picking about everything that has been achieved and is being done has an adverse effect and promotes formation of a feeling of powerlessness and disaster, which benefits no one save those who undertake such criticism as a ready-formulated platform which they then use against us, sowing confusion and discord in carrying out activities in the League of Communists and in settling the state of affairs -- Nikola Lapov said in conclusion. [passage omitted]

Ante Milovic, president of the assembly's Executive Council, spoke about the concrete results of business operations but also about open questions. He concentrated on the increase in the burden on the economy resulting from obligations to the underveloped areas, something which is hampering the restructuring of the economy. According to Milovic, losses in industry remain a very serious problem and some "loss-makers," for example, Privredna Banka in Zagreb, are such a big problem that associated labor in the republic cannot solve it alone. [passage omitted]

Concluding the debate, Stanko Stojcevic said that the LC Presidium would when elaborating the program of work for next year, take into account the assessments and proposals made in the discussion, incorporate them into the tasks which result from it and prepare a program for carrying out the Conclusions of the Third Session of the Croatian LC Central Committee. The debate demonstrated that the spirit of the third session is not felt sufficiently in practice in either the LC or the organs and organizations of the sociopolitical communities. Stojcevic therefore made a plea for the strengthening of cooperation between all subjective forces in order to achieve by this means a higher level of responsibility. He also warned of the space which the organization of our overall management mechanism is opening up to bureaucratic forces and called on communists to take action to work more resolutely to improve our system. We will respond more successfully to the tasks of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the 13th LCY Congress to the extent that we address ourselves to people and their problems.

Although enormous effort has been invested in implementing the conclusions of the Third Session of the Croatian LC Central Committee, results still do not correspond to the energy expended. Stojcevic went on to assess that the Central Committee cannot warn communists everyday that they must incorporate the stances and conclusions of this session into their practical work. The main thing is to conduct the fight through the institutions of the system and strengthen their power and capability, whilst communists must be leading these orientations -- Stanko Stojcevic, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, concluded.

After a short debate members of the Central Committee adopted the Conclusions, according to which the city committee of Split LC is obliged to discuss the views and initiatives of the committee of the SUBNOR [Federaton of Associations of the National Liberation War Veterans] of Split and to inform the Central Committee about them. The Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP as the exponent of cadre consultations, and the republic committee of SUBNOR, will discuss the claim about the alleged illegal procedure for putting forward the candidate in the election of the president of the Croatian Presidency. These conclusions were adopted in keeping with the principle that disagreements were solved through negotiation and not by unacceptable methods involving actions leading to show-downs. Tolerance and broad-based reasoned arguments must come first and the one-sided name-calling and the disqualification of people is unacceptable.

Concluding the debate the president of the Croatian LC Presidium said that the Central Committee must fight for reasoned democratic dialogue. Judgments should be made on the basis of acquaintance with the whole of a thing and through the institutions which are competent in this respect. We shall not permit anyone, Stojcevic said, to promote through the LC and its leadership a line of conflict with SUBNOR. The LC is interested in the veterans' organization strengthening its role in the system. Likewise, we should not subsume individual views under the stance of the leadership, Stojcevic concluded.

## 'WORKING GROUP' EXAMINES COMPLAINTS FROM VITINA CITIZENS

LD201455 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Pristina, 26 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with the recent departure for Belgrade of a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from the villages of Vrbovac and Grncare, in the municipality of Vitina, and complaints to the republican organs over illegal actions in connection with land redistribution, a working group of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, the republican committee for agriculture and forestry, and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, met in Vitina on 23 May.

The working group examined the justification for the departure for Belgrade of 18 citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Vrbovac and Grncare and illegalities in the distribution of land. There were talks in the municipality of Vitina and then with the local people of Vrbovac, Grncare, Podgorce, Mogila, Djelekare. It was concluded, it says in the announcement, that all the justified complaints of citizens be resolved in a timely, objective, and correct manner and that the activity in fully completing the land distribution program be continued.

## SPOKESMAN ATTACKS BULGARIAN 'FABRICATIONS'

LD211255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1208 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG) -- The article published in Bulgarian magazine IZVESTIYA denying the identity of the Macedonian nation and distorting historical facts about Bulgaria's role in the World-War-Two liberation of Yugoslavia is along the lines of known Greater Bulgaria claims, Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic said at a press conference here today.

Stanic said that some Bulgarian factors do not refrain from historical fabrications and noted that this practice is certainly not in keeping with the positions proclaimed by the Sofia government on the promotion of goodneighborly relations and expansion of friendly cooperation.

## TRADE OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD251320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Dr Milorad Unkovic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, left for Moscow today for the 75th session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Foreign Trade. He heads the Yugoslav delegation to this session, which begins in Moscow tomorrow.